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INTRODUCTION
TO
GREEK PROSODY.
IN THREE PARTS.

WITH AN
APPENDIX
ON THE
METRES OF HORACE.

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF BEGINNERS.

—:—:—
BY P. WILSON, LL. D.

Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, &c.
in Columbia College.

—:—:—

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CHARLES CLINTON,
Clerk of the District of New-York

INTRODUCTION

TO

GREEK PROSODY.



PART I.

DEFINITIONS.

PROSODY is that part of grammar, which shows the proper accent and length of syllables, and right pronunciation of words.

The space occupied in uttering or pronouncing a syllable, is called its time.

In Greek, the vowels *η* and *ω* are naturally long, *ι* and *ο* short, *α*, *ι*, and *υ* are called doubtful; and are in some words always long, and in some always short, as *πᾶτηρ*, *κρᾶτηρ*, *πολὺς*, *ακτὺς*, *πολύς*, *ορχυς*.

A vowel is said to be common, which in the same syllable may at pleasure be made either long or short, as *ανηρ*, *ισας*, *υδαρ*. Of the latter, in Greek there are very few.

Double consonants are such as may be, and sometimes are resolved into two single consonants; as, *ζ*, *ξ*, *ψ*.

The proper diphthongs are *αι*, *αυ*, *ει*, *ευ*, *οι*, *ου*.

The improper are α, η, ω, ηυ, υι, ωυ.

The mutable are αι, αυ, οι; and the immutable ει, ευ, ου.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semivowels.

The mutes are divided into smooth, π, κ, τ; πδλε, β, γ, δ; and aspirated, φ, χ, θ.

The semivowels are the double letters, ζ, ξ, the liquids, λ, ρ, ν, ς, and σ.

Of these letters are formed syllables; and of syllables, disposed in proper order, feet are formed.

A syllable is said to be long, which contains three times, or is equivalent to two short syllables; or takes up in pronunciation, as long time as is employed in pronouncing two short syllables: thus, η is equivalent to a double ε or εε; ω to οο or a double ο. The same is to be understood of α, ι, υ, where they are naturally long, as in the words δευτερεᾶ, τιμῇ, νικῶ, ψυχῇ, ὁμνῶμι, ὁμνῶ, σοφῶν, δαίνῶ, and such like.

When therefore a vowel naturally long, is made short before another vowel, one of the short vowels forming the long vowel, must be supposed to be struck off, as for example, τεῖχῃ must be pronounced τεχιῖ, and χερσὶ must be pronounced as if written χερσοῖ.

OF FEET.

A foot is composed of two or more syllables, having a strict regard to time.

PREFACE.



THIS treatise is the result of necessity, not the offspring of choice. The candidates for the Freshman Class in Columbia College, were enjoined to render themselves masters of Greek Prosody, previous to admission. This regulation could not be complied with, unless the teachers were furnished with the means of preparation. To answer this purpose, the treatise was composed. The subject is encumbered with difficulties, which have never been clearly and fully elucidated: and the works which have been published with that view, were, most of them, inaccessible to the author. Hephæstion's treatise, which

is the most important of them all, could not be procured in this country: in England it was very scarce, until the publication of Gaisford, which has very lately appeared, and has not, it is believed, yet reached America. Clarke, Morell, and Seale, were the author's only guides. The first did not write professedly on the subject, and presents us only with a few general observations; the second is obscure, and full of typographical errors, at least in the edition quoted in this work; and the third treats the subject partially.

Most of the typographical errors, it is presumed, will be easily observed and corrected. The Printer, being unacquainted with the language, could not, with all his care, avoid committing errors.

The indulgence of the learned is solicited for errors, owing to the inadvertence of the author. These, though it

PREFACE.

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is hoped they are not numerous, will be carefully corrected, when noticed by himself, or pointed out by others, if ever a second edition issue from the press. Such other improvements as friendship may suggest, will be kindly received, and carefully attended to by the

AUTHOR.

New-York, July, 1811.



There are three kinds of feet: some are dissyllables, others trissyllables, and others are of four syllables.*

The feet of two syllables are four.

2 The *Pyrrichius*^a consists of two short syllables; as θῦς.

1 The *Spondæus* consists of two long syllables; as ψυχῇ.

4 The *Iambus* consists of a short and a long syllable; as θῦα.

3 The *Trochæus*^b consists of a long and a short syllable; as σῶμα.

(a) Called also Dibrachys, Pariambus, Hegemon.

(b) Otherwise, Choreus (hence Choriambus) Lat. Rotulus.

The feet of three syllables are eight.

6 The *Tribrachys*^a consists of three short syllables; as πολεμός.

5 The *Molossus*^b consists of three long syllables; as εὐχῶλη.

7 The *Dactylus*^c consists of a long and two short syllables; as σῶματά.

8 The *Anapaestus*^d consists of two short and a long syllable; as βασιλεὺς.

9 The *Bacchius*^e consists of a short and two long syllables; as ἄνασσει.

10 The *Antibacchius*^f consists of two long and a short syllable; as μαντεύμα.

* If the nature of things be considered, there can be no feet of four syllables; since no word can be found, which is not formed by the union or mixture of simple feet; as, of two Pyrrhics is formed a proceleusmatic; of two spondees, a dispondeus; of a choree and iambus, a choriambus, &c.

12 The *Amphibrachys* consists of a short, a long, and a short syllable; as $\beta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\alpha$.

11 The *Amphimacer*^h consists of a long, a short, and a long syllable; as $\delta\epsilon\sigma\pi\omicron\tau\eta\varsigma$.

- (a) Otherwise Brachysyllabus, Triorchion, Pygmon, Chorius.
- (b) ——— Hippius, Chanus.
- (c) ——— Politicus.
- (d) ——— Antidactylus.
- (e) ——— Oenotrius, Tripodius, Pariambus.
- (f) ——— Palimbacchius, Latius, Saturnius, Pompeius.
- (g) ——— Scolius, Janius.
- (h) ——— Fescennius, but more commonly Creticus.

When one simple foot, twice repeated, forms a compound foot, it is called *Syzygia*. This term, however, properly speaking, applies only to the junction of unequal feet, as a *Trochee* with an *Iambus*; but if the feet be alike, it is called *Dipodia*, or by some *Tautopodia*. By these means feet are made to include from four to eight times; hence by grammarians, have been formed the following sixteen feet of four syllables.

14 *Proceleusmaticus*, consists of four short syllables; as $\pi\omicron\lambda\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$.

13 *Dispondeus*, consists of four long syllables; as $\sigma\upsilon\nu\delta\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\omega$.

12 *Diiambus*, consists of two *Iambi*; as $\epsilon\pi\iota\varsigma\alpha\tau\eta\varsigma$.

11 *Ditrocheus*, consists of two *Trochees*; as $\delta\upsilon\sigma\tau\upsilon\chi\eta\mu\alpha$.

9 *Choriambus*, consists of a *Trocheus* and *Iambus*; as $\sigma\omega\phi\rho\omicron\sigma\upsilon\nu\eta$.

20 *Antisphastus*, consists of an *Iambus* and *Trocheus*; as $\alpha\mu\alpha\rho\tau\eta\mu\alpha$.

- 7 *Ionicus a majore*, consists of a *Spondæus* and *Pyrrichius*; as κῶσμητόρᾱ.
- 8 *Ionicus a minore*, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Spondæus*; as κλῆῶϊκτῆς.
- 5 *Pæon primus*, consists of a *Trochæus* and *Pyrrichius*; as Ατρεῶλόγος.
- 6 *Pæon secundus*, consists of an *Iambus* and *Pyrrichius*; as Ανᾱξῖος.
- 7 *Pæon tertius*, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Trochæus*; as ᾠᾱδῆμα.
- 8 *Pæon quartus*, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Iambus*; as Σῖῶγενῆς.
- 1 *Epitritus primus*, consists of an *Iambus* and *Spondæus*; as ᾠμᾱρετῶλῆ.
- 2 *Epitritus secundus*, consists of a *Trochæus* and *Spondæus*; as ἀνδρεῶφοντῆς.
- 3 *Epitritus tertius*, consists of a *Spondæus* and *Iambus*; as Εὐρευσθῆνῆς.
- 7 *Epitritus quartus*,^a consists of a *Spondæus* and *Trochæus*; as λῶβῆτῆρᾱ.

(a) From the solution of the long syllable, other feet are formed of equal quantity, called

- 0 *Mesomacros*; as δολιχῶσκιος.
- 1 *Pariambus*; as πᾱντολετορᾱ.
- 29 *Hegesmocoliüs*; as περιβοῆτος.

The conjunction of two feet is called *Basis*, the foundation of every verse.

A verse is a certain number of feet joined together, and disposed according to a certain order.

The least verse is a *Dimeter*, the greatest a *Hexâ-*

meter. The measurement proceeds either by single feet, called *Monopodia*, or by two feet taken together, called *Dipodia*. But the measurement of double feet, rarely proceeds beyond a *Trimeter*.

A verse is called *Dimeter*, *Trimeter*, *Tetrameter*, *Pentameter*, *Hexameter*, from the number of feet or *Syzygies*, (conjunctions).

A part of a verse, where the conjunctions are wanting, is called *Colon*, (a member); where imperfect, *Comma*.

Colon, Ἡφαιστῆ | σοι | δε χρη | μελεῖν—

Comma, Εγὼ δ' ἀπολ | μος—εἰμι—

Or by single feet, as,

Colon, Τισεῖ | αν, Δανα | οἱ εἰμα—δακρυα | —Il. A.

Comma, Μηνι | α | εἰδε θε | α—.

When a verse is complete, it is called *Acatalectic*.

When a syllable is wanting, it is named *Catalectic*.

If a foot be wanting, it is called *Brachycatalectic*.

But if there be a supernumerary foot or syllable, it is called *Hypercatalectus*, or *Hypermeter*.

Rhythmus, Rhythm is that peculiar movement of the notes in music, or of the syllables in poetry, which is imitated by the beating of a drum, or striking the fingers on a board.

Rhythm may exist without metre or verse, but the latter cannot be without the former. Metre or verse regards the division of feet; rhythm has reference to the sound.

By transposing the words, the measure of the verse will not be changed, the rhythm will.

OF FIGURES.

Figures are either of words or of verse.

The figures of a word are, *Apostrophe*, *Cesura*, *Synæresis*, *Diæresis*, and *Tmesis*.

1. By *Apostrophe*, the vowels *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, and the diphthongs *αι*, *οι*, are struck out when the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong; but this elision takes place, or is omitted by the Greek poets at pleasure. Thus, *Hom. Il. Γ. 204.*

Ω γυναι, η μαλα τῷτο ἔπος νημερτες εἰπεις.

Here the *ο* in *τῷτο* suffers no elision, in imitation of the ancients, who pronounced the following word *νεπος*, or *νεπος*.

In many other instances, the elision is made and noted by an apostrophe; as *Hom. Δ. 44.*

Αἱ γὰρ ὑπ' ἡελίῳ τε καὶ ἑρᾶν' ἀστεροειῆι.

Vowels and diphthongs are even thrown out, frequently before consonants; as,

Παρ' δέ, Κεφαλληνῶν ἀμφὶ σιχρὸς ἔκ ἀλαπαδναί. *Il. Δ. 330.*

Παρ' δέ is here used for *παρα δέ*, and,

Sometimes the first vowel of the following word is struck out; as *ᾤ γαθε* for *ᾤ ἀγαθε*, *ᾤ ναξ*, for *ᾤ ἀναξ*, *ᾤ νθρωπε* for *ᾤ ἀνθρωπε*.

2. *Cesura*, is the name given to a figure, by which a short syllable cut off from the end of a word is made long. This happens among the Greeks after

the first, second, third, and sometimes even after the fifth foot, as *Hom. Il. Γ. 230.*

Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐνὶ Κρητέσσι, θεῶς ὡς.

Here the *σ*, though naturally short, is prolonged in consequence of the stress necessarily laid upon the last syllable of *Θεός*, in the metrical pronunciation of the line, by which the *σ* is read, as if it was doubled.

3. *Synæresis*, *Synechphonesis*, *Synizesis* or *Syzeuxis* is the contraction of two syllables into one; as *τειχί* for *τειχίι*. An instance of this is found in *Hom. Il. A. 15.*

Χρῦσει ἄνω σκῆπτρῳ, καὶ ἑλίσσεται πᾶν ἅς Ἀχαιῆς.

4. *Diarcesis* is the resolution of one syllable into two; as *αἰσσω* for *αισσω*.

5. *Tmesis* divides a word into two parts, another word intervening; as *ὃν δὲ τινα* for *ὄντινα δὲ*.

The figures of verse are *Antipodia*, *Brachycatalexis*, *Catalexis*, *Hypercatalexis*, *Dialysis* and *Synapheia*.

Antipodia, is where one foot is put for another, as a Spondee for a Dactyl in the fifth place of an hexameter verse—*γενεαὶ μεροπῶν Ἀνθραπῶν*, *Il. A. 250.* an Iambus for a Spondee, *ὅς ηδὲ*, *Il. A. 70*, &c.

Brachycatalexis, *Catalexis*, and *Hypercatalexis*, will be understood from the definition of the different species of verse, where these figures are used.

Dialysis is a figure at the end of a verse, by which one part of a word is connected with the preceding, and the other with the beginning of the following line; as

—ἀπ' ὧραν' αἰθε—

ρος δια μέσου. Sapp. 1.

This happens very frequently in the choric verses.

τας καλλιδιφρα Αθα

ναιας————Eurip. Hec. 467, 468.

Synaphœia is the connexion, or linking of verses together, so as to make them run on in continuation, as if not divided into separate verses; in consequence of which connexion, the initial syllable of a following verse has an influence on the final syllable of the preceding.

It was particularly in the *Anapæstic* and *Ionic a minore*, that the *Synaphœia* prevailed.

OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

The principal measures are nine.

Dactylic,

Anapæstic,

Iambic,

Trochaic,

Ionic a majore,

—— *a minore,*

Choriambic,

Antispæstic,

Pæonic,

} composed of simple feet.

} formed of compound feet,

These take their names sometimes from the number of feet they contain, as, *Octonarius*, *Senarius*, among the Latins; *Hexameter*, *Pentameter*, *Tetrameter*, *Trimeter*, *Dimeter*, among the Greeks; some-

times from the inventors, as, *Phalæcian*, *Sotadic*; from those who most frequently used them, as, *Asclepiadic*, *Aristophanean*, *Sapphic*, *Anacreontic*, *Alcæic*, *Hipponactic*; sometimes from the predominating foot or measure, as, *Dactylic*, *Anapæstic*, *Iambic*, &c. from their use, as, *Priapeian*:

From their suffering mutilation, as, *Scæzon*, *Choliambus*:

From the combination of like feet, as, *Periodic*:

From a certain mixture of different feet, as *Prosodiac*:

There are innumerable others, which from the irregular mixture of feet, are called *Asynartete*, or Inconnectible.

The consideration and investigation of the different species of verse is reserved for the second part.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A syllable naturally short, as *κος*, ending in a consonant, followed by another consonant, either in the same, or in a different word, becomes long by position; as, *κοσμος νηες*.

Ἴπποι δ' ἐν πεδίῳ κοσμος, νῆες δὲ θαλάσσης. *Hom. epig. εἰς οἶκον τῶν φράτορων*. L. 2.

A syllable naturally short, ending in a short vowel, followed by two consonants in the same word, as *τέκνον*, *ἄτεκνος*, &c. in heroic verse, may be long by its position, though the same syllable would be short in

prose, as appears from the *Iambics* of the *Tragic* and *Comic* writers ;

Ὀκτώ· αταρ μητη ἐνάτη ἦν, ἥ τέκε τέκνα· Il. B. 313.

18, ὦ τέκνον μοι, σπῆυδι, καὶ χοῶς τάφῳ. Eurip.
Orestes. L. 124.

A syllable naturally short, ending with a short vowel, as *τις*, when the next following word begins with two consonants, may be long by that position ; as,

Καίόμεναί τε διταί, τας τε τρεῖ, ἐσσύμενός περ· Il.
A. 553.

The last syllable of every verse is not, as it is usually called, common, but always long, on account of the pause necessary at the end of a verse. Hence, in *Anapestic* verse alone, the last syllable must naturally close with a long vowel or with two consonants; because the Anapæst commencing with two short and ending in a long syllable, requires a stronger pressure of the voice in pronunciation, than any other foot. The syllable must therefore be either long, or the sentiment be concluded with the verse, in order to compensate the allowance made for the pause in other verses.

Not only at the end of a verse, but also at the end of a word, on account of the pause with which the word is ended, a syllable otherwise short, becomes long: for the Greeks pronounced every syllable more fully, and with a longer breathing than the Latins. This appears by there being frequently no elision made, when two vowels meet.

This practice is more rarely imitated by the Latins.

Αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βελος ἰχεπευκὲς ἐφίεις. Il. A. 51.

Here the syllable *ος* in *βελος* is pronounced as if the *σ* was doubled. This happens particularly in *Cæsura*, because there a stronger pronunciation is natural and necessary; but it may happen without *Cæsura*, if the consonant be naturally harsh, usually doubled, or be followed by an Aspirate; as,

Αλλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὀμῶμαι, Il. A. 233.

Ὡπασαν· αὐτὰρ οἱ Προΐτος κακ' ἐμήσατο θυμῷ. Il. Z. 157.

Μῆναι ἐπιερχόμενον, ἀλλ' ἀντίοι ἔσαν ἅπαντες. Il. A. 535.

Πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἔπος, ὃ, τῇ νοήσεις. Il. A. 548.

A syllable otherwise short, though not at the end of a word, may become long by the roughness of the consonant closing the syllable; which is pronounced as if double; thus,

Ἀρες, Ἀρες, βροτολοιγὲ, μισαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα. Il. E. 31.

The roughness and harshness of the letter *ρ* which is very easily doubled, produces this effect, and renders the first syllable in this verse long.

On account of an aspirate at the beginning of a word, the preceding vowel which terminates the foregoing word, though short by nature, is sometimes long: for the *spiritus asper* was often pronounced like a consonant, or like the *Æolic Digamma*; as,

Οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἄμα λαῶ' θωρηχθῆναι, II. A. 226.

In this line, the terminating syllable *ον* in *πολεμον* is long, because the next syllable begins with an aspirate, which adds force to the pronunciation, and operates as a *consonant*.

Αἰδῶός τε μοι ἴσσι, φίλε ἐκυρὲ, δεινός τε, II. Γ. 172.

In this line, the *ε* in *φίλε*, and the same letter terminating *εκυρε* is pronounced as if followed by a consonant, and the *δ* in *δεινος* is pronounced double; thus,

φιλεπεκυρε δ δεινος or φιλεφ εκυρεδ δεινος τε.

Some diphthongs also were pronounced as if preceded by an aspirate, or as if the preceding consonant were doubled; thus, *οἶκος*, *ωῖκος*; *οῖνος*, *ωῖνιος*; hence the preceding syllable, though short by nature, becomes long.

Πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆος· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπιμείλια δάτω. II. I. 147.

Poetic licence does not consist in the confounding of quantity; but in rendering syllables long in a certain position, and by a fixed analogy, which are naturally short.

Syllables naturally long admit of no *Poetic licence*, as *νίκη*, *τίμη*, *ψύχη*, *χεῦρος*, &c.

N. B. Among the *Doric* writers we find indeed *τᾶς αὐτᾶς*, *τᾶς ἀνθρώπων*, *τᾶς βελᾶς*, &c. but this is accounted for on different principles: the writer is using a different language, not a licence peculiar to poets.

Two vowels meeting in a word, though in prose, not considered as forming a diphthong by the rapidity

of pronunciation in verse, are frequently sounded as one vowel, and make but one syllable; as,

Ἔως ὁ ταῦθ' ἄρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, Il. A. 193. where the word ἔως must be read ἔς.

Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμνήιε· τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ, Il. A. 247. where *ie* in *εμνηιε* is pronounced as *i*, or rather *je*; for the *i* in *μνηίω* has the penult long.

Οἱ βριάρων καλεῖσι Θεοὶ, ἄνδρες δέ τε πάντες, Il. A. 403. where *βριάρων* is pronounced *βριαρων*.

Διογενὴς Πηλεὺς υἱὸς Πόδας ὠκύς Ἀχιλλεύς. Il. A. 489. where *Πηλεὺς* is pronounced *Πηλως*.

Γνώσεις δ' εἰ καὶ θεισπεσίη πόλιν ἐκ ἀλαπάξεις, Il. B. 367. where *εαι* is pronounced *η*.

The vowel *ο*, *Athenæus* observes, was anciently used for a *diphthong*, *Ath. lib. ii. c. 5*, or perhaps with more propriety it might be said that the *ο* which stood originally for both the long and short vowel, was in some instances, even after the invention of the *ω* by *Simonides*, pronounced long like the *ω*, which will account for the following lines, *Hom. Il. A. 342*.

Τοῖς ἄλλοις.—ἧ γὰρ ὄγ' ὀλοῇσι φρεσὶ θύει. Il. A. 342.

Ἐκτορα δ' αὖτε μειναι ὀλοῇ Μοιρῇ ἐπέδησαν, Il. χ. 5. *ολοησι* must be read *ολωησι*, or *ολεησι*, or *ολωεσι*.

In both these lines the verse is deficient, unless *ο* be made long, considered as a diphthong *υ* or an *Æolic digamma* be supposed to intervene. But this defect may have been intentional, and designed to express a most vehement emotion.

RULES.

The quantity of doubtful vowels in the former syllables of words, is known ten different ways.

1. From *Position*.
2. From a *Vowel before a Vowel*.
3. From *Contraction*.
4. From *Dialect*.
5. From *Derivation*.
6. From *Composition*.
7. From *Increment*.
8. From *Usage or Authority*.
9. From *the last Syllable*.
10. From *Accent*.

Rule 1. A short vowel before two single consonants, or one double, either in the same, or in different words, is almost always long; as,

Πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμης ψυχὰς αἰδὶ πρόϊαψεν. Il. A. 3.

Καὶ μιν, &c. Ib. 201.

Ἐξέτο, &c. Il. B. 42.

—ωτε ζεύς, Il. A. 279.

Ὡδὲ γὰρ ἐξερεώ, &c. Il. A. 212.

—μηδὲ ξίφος ἔλκεο χεῖρι. Il. A. 210.

Υψὲς ἐπὶ ψαμαθῶ, &c. Il. A. 486.

Exception. But a short vowel which closes a word, followed by a double consonant, or two single consonants beginning the next word, is sometimes short; as,

• Ὅς τε ζακύνθον. Il. B. 634.

• ——— ηδε Σκαμανδρον. Il. E. 774.

• Φιλει δ', ως κε ζωης. Theocrit. xxix. 20.

(a) Some however suppose, that *Homer* wrote Σακυνθον.

(b) And Καμανδρον, as μιλακος for σμιλακος in *Eurip. Bac.* 702; and μαραγδος for σμαραγδος.

(c) But some in this instance read ζωης or ζωης, as ζωη is found for ζωη in *Herodotus*. But this is not necessary: for we read in verse 5, ζωης as ζωιας.

It has been also thought ως κε may be a *spondee* before a double consonant, and that ζωης may be read contracted for ζης, as λαω, λω, λης, *Ib.* But this cannot be, a *spondee* being inadmissible except in the first place, in that kind of verse.

When two liquids, or two other consonants, which may begin a syllable, follow one formed by a short vowel, that syllable is frequently made short by the *Dramatic* and *Lyric* poets, more rarely by the *Epic* writers.

Ητε και απ—αλα—μιον. *Hes. Erga* και ημ. *Bib.* a. 20.

• ——— γαμβ ανδρα με—μνημενον ειναι. *Solon.*

Ειρε—τριαν. *Hom. B.* 537.

Αιγυ—πλιων ανδρων. *Od. ξ.* 263.

——— ακρον δακτυ—λον κατα δακνω. *Batr.* 45*

ται αλφα—κτυλ—ιδες εντι. *Theocr.* 4. 52.

——— λαοσυοι Ηλε—κτεν—ωιος. *Hes. Scut. Herc.* 3.

Therefore generally; a short vowel before a mute followed by a liquid, may be considered either as terminating the syllable, which will of course be short, or as sounded in the same syllable with the following consonants, and then it will be long; as,

* This line is differently arranged in some copies.

Μιτρε—α δὲ τευχὲ θείοισι, το γὰρ μετρον ἐστὶν ἀρίστον.
Phocil. νῆθ. 92. So also,

Γεῖνατο δ' αὖ Κυκλ—απας. *Heb.* θ. 139.

—σπηλυγγα φυγῶν ὀλο—οιο Κυ—κλωπος. *Theocr.*

16. 53.

Πληγῆς προσηπὸν φάλα—κρον ἐξωθῆτοτα. *Eurip.*
Cycl. 226.

—πρῶστα φάλακρ—α πιλεῖ. *Er.*

—Μελεδωνεύς ἀγρυ—πτιος ηῤῥως. *Theoc.* 24. 104.

Οὐδαμα νυν συνεβα τοι ἀγρυπν—ησαι δι' ἐρώτα. *Theoc.*

10. 10.

A short vowel before the slender consonants π, κ, τ, or before the aspirates φ, χ, θ, followed by any liquid; and likewise before β, γ, δ, followed by ρ, always closes a short syllable among the *Comic* poets; as, before πλ,—πᾶν ὄπλιαν τὴν ἐμὴν *Arist. Plut.* 951, thus πᾶν ὄ—πλος *Αργεῖων στρατός* *Æsch.* Sept. ap. *Theb.* 59. But in *Homer*, the first syllable in σπλίζω, σπλον, is always long; before πν *Ar. Pl.* 821—πρ—*Pl.* 28; before κλ *Ib.* 356-7; κμ *Ib.* 256—κν *Nub.* 385—κρ *Eccl.* 274; before τλ *Pl.* 477—τμ—*Δυσπότμε μῖνον Ἀδανι.* *Bion.* 43—τν *Ran.* 337—τρ *Pl.* 515; before φλ *Pl.* 15—φν *Ib.* 213. *Theoc.* 1. 113; before χλ, as πολλὰ μὲν—χλν *Theocr.* 15. 5; before χμ, ἐπ' ἅ δ' ἀρχμῶν *Theocr.* 15. 19; before χν *Arist. pax.* 544. so *Theoc.* 10. 37. φωνα δὲ τευχῆα; before χρ, *Pl.* 484; before θλ, *Orph.* 880;—θμ *Ar. Pl.* 759, so ἀργυροῖδε ταῦμα* *Od.* η. 89—

* Some editions have ἀργυροί.

9, *Met.* 1437.—9, *L.* 708; before β, *Pl.* 564—γ, *Ib.* 224—δ, *Ib.* 49.

A short vowel before the intermediate consonants β, γ, δ, with any liquid following, except ε alone, never terminates a short syllable. This rule is common to the writers both of *Tragedy* and *Comedy*; thus:

Before βλ, *Ar. Pl.* 117, *Eurip. Hec.* 354;* before γμ, *Ar. Pl.* 960; *Eurip. Hec.* 230; before δν and δμ, *Ar. Eq.* 768. *Eurip. Hec.* 23.

The passages in *Aristophanes* which contradict these rules must of consequence be erroneous.

In *Homer* a word of two syllables must never be so divided, that the first may end in a short vowel, when followed by a mute or a liquid; as *Il.* Z. 479, for ἐκπῆσι πατρός, read ἐκπαι πατρός.

Sometimes also a short vowel before a single liquid, which is usually pronounced with a sort of double sound, is made long: or, in other words, the liquids λ, μ, ν, ς, among the *Ionians* admitted before them the sound of a *Vau*, and the Poets were hence led to lengthen a short vowel before the liquids in imitation of this pronunciation. Thus λ in *Il.* E. 34. μ in *Il.* χ. 407. ν in *Il.* δ. 274. and ς in *Il.* β. 773. As in ἐνλαβε, ἐλιτανευε, ἐρηξεν, ἐριψαν, the liquids were sounded as if written εῶλαβε, εῶλιτανευε, εῶρηηξεν, εῶρηιξαν, &c.

* This line quoted from *Eurip.* either has an *Anapaest* in the 4th place, or παρθενοῖς should be substituted for παρθενοῖσι.

And among the *Attics*, words beginning with *ε* were uttered with a double sound. See *Arist. N.* 344, 416. *Eq.* 543, 546, and 796. *Ves.* 1487. *Eur. Ion.* 522. *Elec.* 772. *Hiph.* 459. *Æsch. Pr.* 1031.

Δωρα παρ' Αἰόλῃς—pronounced Αἰοὺλῃς. *Od. K.* 36.

Αὐτῆς δ' ἔλωρια τευχέ κυνέσσιν—*Il. A.* 4.*

Sometimes *σ*, though followed by another consonant, shortens the syllable; being cut off at the end, or even in the middle of a word, and therefore forming no position.

Ὡρῃ ἐσπερῇ κρωζεῖ πολυφῶνός κῶρωνη. *Aratus.*

Here the *σ* in πολυφῶνός is cut off for the sake of the verse, so as to form no position. This sometimes happens among the *Latins*; as, *Delphinus jacet haud nimis lustratis nitore. Cic. in Arat.*

II. A VOWEL BEFORE A VOWEL.

A short vowel before another vowel is short; but a doubtful vowel before another vowel is not necessarily short as it is in *Latin*.

—Πολυῶϊκος πολεμοιο. *Il. A.* 165.

Long vowels and diphthongs may be shortened at pleasure, when the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong, as Ωρῇ ἐν εἰαρινῇ, οτε. *Il. B.* 471.

But this practice, in *Trochaic* and *Iambic* verse, is never admitted among the *Attic* writers.

* Some copies have αὐτος, δ' ἔλλ.

III. CONTRACTION.

Every syllable by *contraction*, or *Crasis*, becomes long, whether the contraction be made in a single word, or in different words.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ σὺλα πῶμα φαρίτρης. *Il. Δ.* 116.

—δεκτο μιν ἱα. *Il. B.* 420.

Παριμι δ' ἄκων. *Soph. An.* 282.

Ὡς τι δια τῶτων τ' ἄγαθ' ἀνθρώπους ἵχουν. *Eur. Bac.* 285.

Ὡς αὖ το λοιπὸν τᾶ μ' ἀνακτορ εὐσιβεῖν. *Ib. Tro.* 85.

Yet *κρῖα* by *αῖος*. for *κρῖατα*, and *γρῖα* in like manner formed from *γρῖατα* are short. *Il. A.* 324. *Ar. Ran.* 56, &c.

Note. The *Crasis* in the last example from *Eurip.* seems to be peculiar to the *Artiele*; other words suffer a simple *Apostrophe*.

IV. DIALECT.

The *Doric* α used for η is long.

Εντασθῆν δὲ γυνᾶ. *Theocr.* 1. 32.

Κικλυσμενοι ἀδελφῶ. *Ib.* 27.

The *Æolic* α is short.

Δευρ' ἰθὶ νυμφᾶ φίλη—*Il. Γ.* 130.

But *Æolic* genitives in αο and αων have the α long.

Μυσᾶων θ' αἰ αἰδον. *Il. A.* 604.

—ὑπ' Αἰνείᾳο δαμιντε. *Il. E.* 559.

The *Æolic* and *Poetic* third person plural of the

first *Aorist*, has the penult short; as, ἵτυφᾶσαι for ἵτυψαν...

The *Ionic* α in the penult of the perfect is short; as, γιγᾶα, ᾄως, ἑσᾶα, διδᾶα, πεφᾶα.

But μεμαως in the oblique cases, declined with an α in the penult, has the α in the penult long, the consonant ναι being considered as inserted after it; as,

Λαοὶ θωρηστοντο μεμαῶτες ἐγχειητιν. *Il.* B. 818.

Whereas μεμαως, declined with an ω, follows the general rule; as,

Εν θυμῷ μεμαῶτες ἀλεξέμεν ἀλληλοῖσι. *Il.* Γ. 9.

The *Ionic* α is short in the third person plural of the passive, and in the second person singular of the first *Aorist* middle; as,

Οἱ δὴ νῦν ἰᾷται. *Il.* Γ. 134.—πολλοὶ διδμηᾷτο κῆροι. *Ib.* 183.

— χρυσεῖν δ' ἐζευξᾷο διφρον. *Call. Dia.* 111.

But the *Ionic* α in verbs in αω, when a long syllable precedes it, and in the third person plural of verbs in μι is long; as,

Εἰπερ γὰρ θυμῷ γε μενοινᾶα πολεμίζειν. *Il.* T. 164.

—καὶ μείζωνες ἄλλοι εᾷσι. *Il.* γ. 168.

But if a short vowel precedes, the α is short; as, Ουχ ὀρᾷας. *Il.* H. 448.

The doubtful vowels α and υ are shortened by the *Attics*; as, ἀμυνᾷθω, φθινῶθω. *Eurip.* I. A. 910.—*Odyss.* Π. 145. Hence θυγατρὴ used by the *Boeotians* for θυγατρεῖς has the ε short.

The old *Attic* dialect used by the Tragic writers,

differed very little from the *Ionic*; but the *Ionia* doubled the σ at pleasure; a liberty never indulged by the *Attic* writers not even in *Tragedy* much less in *Comedy*.

The *Attic* termination in $\iota\omega$ is of the same quantity with the *Ionic* $\iota\omega$, as $\iota\omicron\mu\iota\omega$, $\iota\omicron\mu\iota\sigma\omega$; not so in the middle voice, $\alpha\gamma\omega\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\gamma\omega\iota\sigma\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.

V. DERIVATION.

Derivatives for the most part follow the quantity of their primitives; as, $\text{H' } \mu\alpha\tau' \acute{\alpha}\nu\tau' \acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\eta \nu\iota\kappa\alpha\varsigma$.

B. 370.— $\kappa\iota\chi\alpha\rho\eta\sigma\tau\alpha \nu\iota\kappa\eta$. II. H. 312.

Many of the supposed exceptions to this rule may be annihilated by showing the mode of derivation to be erroneous;—thus, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ is not from $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\alpha$, but from $\mu\omicron\mu\eta\eta\alpha$, or the α may be made long by the double sound of the liquid ν . So $\Pi\epsilon\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ is not from $\pi\epsilon\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, but from $\pi\epsilon\pi\epsilon\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\omega$, $\nu\tilde{\iota}\phi\alpha\varsigma$, $\nu\tilde{\iota}\rho\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\nu\tilde{\iota}\phi\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, &c. not from $\nu\tilde{\iota}\phi\omega$, but from the second *aorist* $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\tilde{\iota}\phi\omicron\nu$; $\pi\gamma\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ not from $\pi\tilde{\nu}\iota\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ or $\pi\tilde{\nu}\iota\gamma\omega$, but from the second *aorist* $\pi\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\iota}\gamma\omicron\nu$. Λ is long before $\mu\alpha$ in verbal nouns derived from the first person singular of the perfect passive; as, $\acute{\iota}\rho\tilde{\alpha}\mu\alpha$, $\delta\rho\tilde{\alpha}\mu\alpha$, $\phi\upsilon\rho\tilde{\alpha}\mu\alpha$.

Although some celebrated grammarians think it preposterous that the derivative should in any case differ in quantity from the theme, or that different derivatives of the same verb should have different quantities; and others of equal celebrity, to avoid this supposed absurdity, form these derivatives from

different parts of the same verb, contrary to the general analogy: there really appears nothing irreconcilable to the practice of the best speakers and writers in all languages, in forming derivatives of a different quantity from their theme, or that different derivatives from the same theme should be different in quantity: nor any thing in the practice inconsistent with the nature of language which can never be reduced to a mathematical certainty.

Thus in *English* we find nouns and verbs of the same origin differently accented, or, if you please, differing in *Prosody*—*v.* cement, *s.* cément; *v.* escort, *s.* éscort; *v.* confiscate, *s.* confiscátion; *v.* survey, *s.* súrvey; *v.* interfére, *s.* interférence; *adj.* obdúrate, *s.* óbduracy, &c. Though the pronunciation of some words of this kind may have arisen from a regard to perspicuity, or may have been adopted for the sake of distinction, others of them appear evidently to be the offspring of caprice, accident, or ignorance; from one or other of which many changes in all languages have originated.

VI. COMPOSITION.

Compound words generally follow the quantity of the simples.—*ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τιμὴ καὶ κῶδος ὀπῆδες. Il. P. 251.*
ἐνθαδ' ἀτίμος ἐστίν. Il. A. 171.

The privative particle *α* in composition is for the most part short.

Θερσίτης δ' ἐτι μᾶτος ἄμετροεπῆς ἐκολῶα. *Il. B.*

Ὅς ῥ' ἐπὶα φρεσὶν ἴσιν ἄκοσμα τε πολλὰ τε ἦδη. *Ib*

Excerpt. But in some words of more than tl syllables it is sometimes long; as, *ἄθανατος*, *ἄκαμα* and also in *ἄληκτος*, *ἄλοφος* and the like.

The *Particles* *δα*, *ζα*, *αρι*, *ερι*, *δυσ*, in composition are short; as, *Δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δ᾿ ἄφθοιτος. Il. B. 31* — *Κίλλην τε ζ᾿ ἄθεν. Il. A. 38.* — *Κοὺν ἄρ' ἰδείταις ἀνδρα Il. A. 248.* — *Θεὸν ἔρ' ἐκνυδα δ' ἄρα. Il. Γ. 65.* — *ἐξ ἀνέμου δ' ὕσσεος ὀρνυμένοιο. Il. O. 865.*

Nouns also, and other parts of speech forming the first part of a compound, have their final doubtful vowel short; as, *αγχινοος*, *αετὶθαλῆς*, *ῥδύμελης*, &c.

Παν in the first part of a compound is short; as,

Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πᾶνα ποτμος. Il. Ω. 493. *Αἰετῆς πᾶνα-χαιν. Il. H. 73.* So also *απᾶν*, *προπᾶν*, *παμπᾶν*, &c.

From a kind of necessity however, where three short syllables concur, *παν* is sometimes long; as, *πᾶναπολω. Od. N. 223.* *Απᾶν* is long by *Casura. Theocr. 22. 86.*

Υς, *σϋς*, *πϋρ* in composition are short; as *Τεσσαρες ὧς ἐθρεψε σϋβωτης. Od. E. 22.* *διος ὕφορβος. Ib. 48.* *Ηιορης σκηπτειχε πϋρ' αὐγέα κυκλῶν ἐλίσσαν. Υμν. εἰς Ἀρεα. 6.*

Ev scarcely ever has the diphthong dissolved so as to make the last syllable short, though *ἡυκομος* has the *υ* short. See *Il. N. 613.* Where it is found otherwise, the passages are suspicious, and the *Dialysis* should be corrected.

Ev however may be made short before a vowel,

where the foregoing vowel cannot be cut off by apostrophe; read therefore,

Οφρα κε μιλίξαντ' ευοινοῖσις ἐπιλωβαῖς. *Orph.* 601.

Μαντὶ Εὐηρεῖδα. *Theocr.* 24, 70. *Il.* E. 76.

INCREASE.

VII. THE INCREASE OF NOUNS.

1. The *quantity* of the doubtful vowel in the last syllable of the nominative, remains for the most part unvaried in the other cases—γίγας, γίγατι; τυψάς, τυψάσι; ἀψίς, ἰδος, ἰσι; φορκῦν, ὕνος, ζευγνῦς, ὕσι.

2. The *increase* of the fifth declension is short in neuters in α, ας, ας.

—ψυχή δ' ἐπὶ σωμαῖτος ἐπτη. *Hom.* Βατρ. 207.

Ἐδρη τε κρεῖᾱτιν τε. *Il.* Θ. 162.

—καὶ νεκτᾱρος ἐστὶν ἀπορρηξ. *Od.* I. 359.

3. Masculines and feminines in ας, in ας and λς (except κας and ψας), and most nouns in ξ and ψ (ξαξ, θραξ, ιραξ, κνωδαξ, κορδαξ, οιαξ, φαιαξ, φειαξ excepted), have their increase short; as,

Παλλᾱδ' Ἀθηναίην. *Il.* A. 200.

—κηρς—μελᾱνος θανάτοιο. *Il.* B. 834. Ολβισαν Ἀραβαν. *Dion.* 927.

—ανδρς μακᾱρος κατ' ἀρεαν. *Il.* A. 68.

—βαθειης ἐξ ἄλος ἐλθων. *Il.* N. 44.

Genitives in ανος, except ταλᾱνος and μελᾱνος, are long;

Ω, Τιτῶνας ἐπιφνίς. *Hom. B. 274.*

—ἐναργίᾳ Πᾶνος ἀκχεῖν. *Eph. L. 4.*

In the dative plural of nouns, whose penult in the genitive singular is long, α is long; as, γιγᾶσι, παῶσι, τυψᾶσι; but in nouns that suffer *syncope* α is short; as, in ἀνδράσι, πατράσι, μητράσι—as, Ἀνδράσι παυροτεροῖσι. *Il. B. 122.*

I is short in the increase of nouns of the neuter gender; as, μέλι; ἵτος, *Il. A. 249*; and also in masculines and feminines increasing in ιος, ιδος and ιτος.

Νυν δ' ἔκαθεν πολλός, *Il. E. 791*—μεμναὶ ἐρίδος καὶ αὐτῆς. *Ibid. 732.*

Ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβροτῆς, *Il. B. 389*—χαρῖτων μίαν ὀπλοτεράν. *Il. E. 267.*

Except αψίς, κηλίς, βαλβίς, καρίς, κλείς, κημίς, κρηπίς, νησίς, σφραγίς, with their compounds, also βατραχίς, κανονίς, πλοκαμίς, ραφανίς, σισαμίς, and other trisyllables, which have the two former syllables short. I is also long in nouns that have two terminations in the nominative; as, Δελφῖνας, τε, κυνάς, τε, *Od. M. 97*—ἐπιδέρεκεται ἀκτῖνεςσιν. *Od. A. 16.* And in monosyllables, except τίς and δίς; as, ἵνα ταμὴ δια πασαν, *Il. P. 522*, and *Il. β. 2*—εἰνώ λιτι καλυψάν, *Il. Σ. 352*—εἵνα παρ' ὀφθαλμόν, *Il. E. 291*—πολὺς ἐπὶ θίνα θαλασσοῦς, *Il. Δ. 248*—and likewise in nouns in ις, ιθος, in ἵψ, ἵπος; ἱξ, ἱγος, or ἱκος;—as ὀρνίθος μὲν ἀμαρτε, *Il. ψ. 865*—φραξέ δὲ μιν, ρίπεσσι, *Od. E. 256*—εὐθλοὶ τετίγευσσιν εὐϊκοτες, *Il. Γ. 151*—ζῶσσηα δίδ' ὀϊνίχι φαινον. *Il. Ζ. 219.* (αἰγίλιψ, excepted).

Thus also ὦξ, περδίξ, ραδίξ, σκανδίξ, σπαδίξ, φριξ.

with their compounds, and also the gentile nouns Γεργίθεις, Αιθίκες, Δεβρῆτες, Θεμμίκες, Φοινῆτες, and according to some Θρηῆκες.

But nouns in *ιψ*, *ιβος*, and *ιξ*, *ιχος*, have their increase generally short; as, *χερνῖβα ἀμριπολος*. *Od.* A. 136

Κεφαλῆς τρέχας ἐν πυρὶ βαλλων. *Od.* Γ. 446.

The increase of *ιβρις* and *καρις* is varied. *Theocr.* Ep. 2. 4. *Ar.* Ves. 1522.

Monosyllables in *υς*, *υος*, neuters in *υ*, and masculines and feminines in *υς*, and *υρ*, increase short; thus also *ιλύος*, *ιξύος*, *ιχθύος*, which sometimes however have the *υ* long by the supposed substitution of the consonant *υαι* after *υ*, as in *λυαι*.

ἡ δρῦος ἡ πευκης. *Il.* Ψ. 328. *δειλοι μῦες*. *Hom.* B. 292.

— *δευοντο δε δακρυῖσι κολποι*. *Il.* I. 566.

Στας προσθεν ιεκῦος. *Il.* Π. 321.

Τω δ' αὐτῷ μαρτυροὶ εἰσιν. *Il.* A. 338.

But *δαγυς*, and *κωμυς* have their increase long.

Nouns in *υξ* and *υψ* have their increase generally short; as,

Νεβρον εχοντ' ονύχισσι. *Il.* Θ. 248.

Χαλύβεις τυφελὴν καὶ ἀπηνεα γαίαν. *Dion.* 768.

Except *δοιδυξ*, *κοκκυξ*, *κηρυξ*, *γρυψ*, *γυψ*, and *κηυξ* a proper name, and perhaps *ιαπυξ*; the gentile *Βεβρυξ* has its increase doubtful.

Γρυπας φυλαξαι. *Æsch.* Pr. 810.

— *τερενα χροα γῦπις ἰδονται*. *Il.* Δ. 237.

Nouns in *υς* and *υν* that have their nominatives terminated in both ways have their increase long.

Φορκῦνος θυγατρὸς. *Od. A. 72.*

—Γορτῦνα τε τειχιόισσαν. *Il. B. 646.*

The quantity of the increasing nouns and participles frequently depends on the dialect according to which they are declined; thus, Πηλῆος, Πηληῖα, *Ionice*; Πηλεῶς, Πηλεῖα, *Attice*; βασιλῆα, βασιλεῖα; or on the form the declension assumes; as, τεθνηκὸς, contracted, τεθνηῖος, τεθνεῶς; μεμᾶός, μεμᾶώς; Κρονίων, Κρονιῶνος, Κρονιῶνος. Hence appears the reason why Latin nouns in *on*, derived from the Greek, have the increase sometimes long, sometimes short; as, Ὀρῶν, ἰῶνος, or ῶνος.

INCREASE OF VERBS.

The quantity of the penult remains unchanged in the present and imperfect, through all the voices and moods; as, κρῖνω, κρῖνον, κρῖνε, κρῖνοιμι, κρῖνω, κρῖνειν, κρῖνων; κρῖνομαι, κρῖνομην, κρῖνε, κρῖνοιμην, κρῖνμαι, κρῖνεσθαι, κρῖνομενος.

The quantity remains the same in tenses related, whether of the same or of different voices; as, εὐπον, εὐπῶ, εὐπῆν, εὐπησομαι, τετῦπα, ετετῦπειν.—κρῖνω, κεκρῖνα, κεκρῖμαι, κρῖσθην, κρῖσσομαι.

The quantity of the futures and aorists may be generally known from the formation of the verbs; it may be observed, however, that in the first aorist of verbs of the fourth conjugation, α, υ, and ι of the penult are short, when they are short in the future.

With respect to verbs in αζω or ιζω especially, it

may be observed, that they have the penult of the first future and first aorist short, when the characteristic of these tenses is *σ*, particularly polysyllables: verbs thus terminated, which have the penult long, may be supposed to have a double termination in the present, viz. *αω*, or *αζω*, *ιω* or *ιζω*, and to derive their long quantity in the first future and first aorist from the presents in *αω* or *ιω*, which some of them are known to have—as, *περαω*, or *περαζω*, *άνιαω*, or *άνιαζω*. Hence derivatives in *ατης* and *ατος*, *ασις*, *ανερως*, which have the penult short; as, *αμβάτος*, *εργάτης*, may be supposed to come from verbs in *αζω*, or *αίνω*, &c. and similar derivatives; as, *ιαῖτρός*, *θειῶτης*, &c. from verbs in *αω*, which in the first future have the penult long in *ᾶσω* or *ῆσω*.

Ουρην μὲν πρὸτ' ἐπλάσ' ἐφ' ὕδασιν. *Hom. B. 73.*

——ἐκλυσε δῖνα. *Theocr. 140.*

——καὶ ἐφρασε θεσπιν αἰοῖδῃ. *Hom. υμν. iii. 441.*

——καὶ ἀποτίσιε δαρι φαιίνω. *Il. δ. 496.*

In verbs in *αω* also, the quantity of the penult in the first aorist follows the analogy of the first future; and the penult of their first future and first aorist is generally short, unless *ρ* or a vowel precede *α*, in which cases the *α* is long.

——γελασαν δ' ἐπὶ πάντες Ἀχαιοί. *Il. ψ. 840.*

——Ἐκ χείρας χείρα σπᾶνεν Ἀντινόοιο. *Od. β. 321.*

Μίαν μεμῖναι τὴν δ' ἑαυτὸν ἡμέραν. *Eur. Med. 340.*

Κνήμην τε διεπερᾶσεν Ἀργείοις δόρυ. *Ib. Phœ. 1403.*

Note. ηῤᾶταμην. *Il. E. 317.* κερᾶτατα. *Od. K. 362.*

πιτᾶσας. *Il. Φ. 115.* περᾶσαν. *Od. O. 427.* are

from *ερμαι*, or *εραζομαι*, *κεραννυμι*, *πεταζω*, or *πεταννυμι*, *πιπρασκω*, not from *εραω*, *κεραω*, *πεταω*, *περαω*.

The doubtful vowel in the penult of the first aorist in verbs of the fifth conjugation is always long, as well as in those which have the penult of their first future long; as,

Τρῶας δ' ἐκλῖναν Δαναοί. Il. ε. 37.

Αὐτὰρ ἔπει πλῦναν τι. Od. Ζ. 93.

Πραγμ' ἔτ' ἰδρασ'. Soph. An. 245.

——— *οτ' αῖψον Ἀχαιῶν ἔδειν εἵσας. Il. Α. 244.*

Ὡς τοι γὰρ νῆατ' ἐλύσα. Il. Χ. 335.

——— *ἐλυσάκε κείον ἱμαντα. Il. Ε. 214.*

In other cases it is short, and is often lengthened by the duplication of *σ*, which also sometimes takes place in the future; as,

——— *καὶ εὐτ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἐλάσσης. Il. Α. 392.*

——— *ἐφρασσάτο κηρυξ. Ib. 352. **

——— *οφρα τελεσσῃ. Il. Α. 523.*

Ἦν συ κακῶς δίκασης, σὺ θεὸς μετεπειτὴ δικάσσει. Rhacil. 9.

If the doubtful vowel be short in the penult of the first future and first aorist, or at least in the future, it will also be short in the perfect active, and tenses thence deduced; if long, it will be long in these also; as,

πεπλάκα, ἐπῆκα, ἠϋκα, from αὐτῷ—τιτῆκα, τιτῆμαι, πεφῶκα.

But if in the first future the doubtful vowel be only rendered long by position, it will be short in the perfect; as, *τιτῦφα, γεγῆαφα.*

The doubtful vowel in the penult of the second aorist active, in all the conjugations is short.

The perfect middle sometimes follows the analogy of the second aorist; as, *ἠφραῖδον, πεφραῖδα*; sometimes it retains the diphthong, the syllable made long by position, or the long vowel of the penult of the present or first aorist; as, *πεπρᾶγα, κεκρᾶγα, κεκρίγα, τετρίγα, ερρίγα, βεβρίθα, μεμῦκα*.

The third person plural in *ᾶτι* is always long, as is the feminine participle in *ᾶσα*.

τιθῶσιν τιμὴν δὲ λελογχᾶσ' ἵτα θεοῖσιν. *Od. A. 303.*

— *ἦνδρ' ὀλισσᾶσᾶ.* *Od. T. 265.*

Verbs in *ιω* and *υω* produce the penult in the first future and first aorist.

In *Τρις εἰς εὐν ἐπτυτε κολπον*, *Theoc. 20. 11.* the verb must be *πτυζω*, or we must read *ἐπτυε*.

The proper reduplication of verbs in *μι* is short;

as,

— *τεκνον—ετο δίδωμι.* *Od. O. 125.*

— *ῥον πιδιονδε τῖθησι.* *Il. P. 750.*

The improper reduplication is common.

— *Ἀλλ' ἀνῆις, Il. E. 880—εμε δ' ἔδ' ὡς θυμός ἀνῆι.* *Il. O. 24.*

N. B. The production of the *ι* in *ανῆις* may be explained upon the principle already noticed, viz. the supposed insertion of *van*.

Α in the penult of the second conjugation of verbs in *μι* is every where short, except in the third person plural of the present of the indicative, the subjunctive mood, and participles active. *ἵσταν, ἄμεν,*

ἄτε, ἄταν, ἄθι, ἄναι, ἄμαι, ἄμην, &c. εἰᾶμαι, ἄμην, ἄθην, ἄθησομαι, ἄσο, σταῖθεις, ἰταῖμενος.

Υ in the fourth conjugation of verbs in μι in polysyllables is every where short, except in the singular number active and third person plural; as, ζευγνῦμι, ζευγνυσι; but in dissyllables it is always long; as, δῦθι, δύναι, δῦμαι, δῦτε, ἐδῦσαν, ἐδῦτην.

VIII. AUTHORITY OR USAGE.

Α in the superlative is always short; as, καθε δε ἀνοτάτος λοχος ἐπλετο. *Od.* Δ. 441.

Verbs in αιν have their penult always short, except ἰκάνω, κιχάνω, αὐξανομαι is sometimes long; as, *Ηυξάνομαι ακων*, *At.* V. 638—and φθαινω in *Homer* is always long; but among the *Attic tragic* writers it is made short, as is likewise the penult of κιχάνω, *Eur.* Al. 477. *Hier.* 1444.

Verbs in αω are naturally short in the present and imperfect, but may all be made long by poetic licence, or by the insertion of ναι; as,

———νᾶον δ' ορᾷ ἀγγια πάντα. *Od.* I. 222.

———και φρεια——τα μακρα νᾶυσιν. *Il.* Φ. 197.

Ουδε κατα μοιραν περᾶον παλιν. *Il.* Π. 367.

Nouns in αων have the penult long whether their increment be short, as in *Μαχᾶων*, *Λυκάων*, *σπαῶν*, &c. or long, as in *Ποσειδάων*, *Ερμᾶων*, *Τυφᾶων*, &c. *Φᾶων*, *Ταβᾶων*, and perhaps a few others excepted.

Neuter nouns in αιοι have the penult short; as, *οργανοι*, *ξοανοι*, *δρεπανιοι*, &c.

A is long in *Gentiles* and proper names in *ανος*, and, *ανις*; as, *Γερμαῖνος*, *Γερμαῖνις*, *βρεταῖνις*; except *Δαρδάνις*.

A is also long in the penult of proper names, and names of stones in *ατης*, and *ατις*; as, *Ευφραῆτης*, *Αχᾶτης*, *Ασιᾶτις*, except *Γαλαῆτης*, *Σαμᾶτης*, *Σαρμᾶτης*, *Δαλμᾶτης*, *Αντιφᾶτης*, *Ευρυβᾶτης*, and a few others.

A is long in most proper names of females in *ᾶις*; as, *Ναῖς*, *Λαῖς*, *Πτολεμαῖς*, *Αχᾶις*, &c. but masculine nouns, in *ᾱις*, have the penult short; as, *Καλᾱις*, *Ταγᾱις*, *Θηβᾱις*, and the like.

A is long in numerals; as, *τρεῖς*, and in verbal nouns in *ᾶσις*, *ᾶτιμος*, *ᾶτος*, *ᾶτης*, *ᾶτικός*, derived from verbs in *αω*; as, *κρεῖσις*, *ἰᾶτιμος*, *θιᾶτος*, *ἰᾶτης*, *θιᾶτης*, *πειρᾶτικός*, &c. but in nouns derived from verbs of other conjugations the *α* is short; as, *δυνασις*, *δυνατός*, *εργᾶσιμος*, *ελαῆτης*, *εῤᾶτης*, *γραμμάτικός*.

A is short in the penult of patronymic nouns in *ᾶδης*; as, *Πηληϊᾶδης*.

A is also short in derivatives and verbals in *αλιος*, *απιος*, and *αφος*; as also in adverbs in *ακις*, and *ακι*, and in diminutives in *αδιον*, *ακιον*, *αριον*, and *ατιον*; as, *διψᾶλιος*, *εινᾶλιος*, *θαυμᾶσις*, *φληνᾶφος*, *εδᾶφος*, from *φληναω* and *εδος*, *πολλᾶκις*, *τοτᾶκι*, *λοπᾶδιον*, *οστᾶκιον*, *δυλᾶριον*, *δορᾶτιον*, &c. except *θωρεᾶκιον*, *οιᾶκιον*, and derivatives from primitives which have the vowel long in the increasing syllable; as, *κορᾶτιον*.

Αη has *α* in the nominative common, but in the oblique cases and in its compounds, it is long, as *μυγᾶνως*.

Verbs in *ιω* vary their penult ; as, *κυλιω, τιω*.

Verbs in *ιω* have their penult always long in *Ho-*
mer, according to the usage of the *Ionians* ; but, in
the *Attic tragic* writers, their penult is short ; as,
τινω, φθινω.

Though nouns in *ια*, and *ιη* have their penult often
short, and frequently also long in the same dialect ;
as,

Ηριπι δ' ην κονίη. Hom. Il. E. 75.

— *μικανθησαν δε κονίη. Il. Ψ. 732.*

Yet it is better to consider the penult of these
nouns short, and that it is rendered long, either by
using the diphthong *ει* instead of *ι*, and for which
the *ι* has perhaps become customary with writers ;
or by the interposition of *υαι*.

Patronymics and almost all other nouns in *ινη* are
long, except *ελλαπίνη*, and the feminine of adjectives
originating from masculines in *ιος*, and denoting the
matter of which any thing is made ; as, *Νηρινη, Ευη-*
νίνη, δωτινή, αξίνη ; μυρρίνη, κεδρίνη, &c.

Nouns in *ιτης* and *ιτις* are long ; as, *Θερσίτης, μεσσι-*
της, μακαρίτης, πολίτης, πολίτις, νεφρίτις.

Some verbals, as, *κρίτης, κτίτης*, and a few others,
are excepted.

I is for the most part short in the penult and anti-
penult of diminutives in *ιον*, and *ιδιον* ; as, *κορίον, κερύ-*
διον, γνομίδιον, αδελφίδιον, Σωκρατίδιον, except nouns
contracted by Crasis ; as, *ιματίδιον*, formed by Crasis
from *ιματίιδιον, αργυρίδιον*, from *αργυρίιδιον, βοτρυίδιον,*
ιχθυίδιον, &c.

Possessive and material adjectives in *ιος*, and also those that signify time with the same termination, have their penult short; as, *ανθρωπίνος*, *λαϊνός*, *Ὡς ἐν εἰαρίῃ*, *Il. B. 471.* so also *χειμαρῖνος*, *θερινός*, except *οπωρινός*, which in *Homer* is always long, but by *Hesiod* is varied.

Nouns in *μα* vary the quantity of their penult, according to the quantity of their primitive; as, *κρῖμα* from *κεκρῖμαι*, *χρῖμα*, *μηνῖμα* from *χρῖω*, *μηνίω*, *ἴσω*.

Derivatives in *ικος*, *ιμος*, *ισις*, *ιτος*, have their penult short; as, *πρακτικός*, *νοστήμος*, *κρίσις*, *κτίσις*, *ἀκρίτος*, *αφθίτος*, *ακλύτος*.

Patronymics in *ιδης* have their penult short; as, *Νεστωρίδης*, unless the penult be formed by the dissolution of the diphthongal sound; as, *Ατρεΐδης*, *Πηλεΐδης*, from *Ατρεΐδης*, *Πηλεΐδης*; pronounced, *Ατρεωΐδης*, &c.

Diminutives in *ιδεως*, and *ιλος*, and comparatives in *ιων* have the penult short; as, *Δουκίδεως*, *Εφωτίδεως*, *Ζωΐλος*, *Ναυτίλος*; *γλυκῶν*.

But comparatives in *ιων* among the *Attic* writers have the penult always long; as,

Φρονεσι γαρ κακίον Ἑλλήνων πολυ. *Eur. Bac. 483.*

Other nouns in *ιων*, when their increase is short, have the penult long; when the increase is long, the penult is short; and some are declined both ways; as, *Κρονίων*, *Ωρίων*, *βραχίων*.

Verbs in *ιω*, at least in *Homer*, have the penult long. *Il. Ὡ. 302.*

Verbs in *υω*, *υρω*, *υκω*, and *υχω*, have their penult for the most part long, *ἰθύνω*, *κῦρω*, *βρυχω*, *μαρτυρο-*

μαι; but if derived from the future, they assume the form of μαρτυρεω, and the υ is short; as, κῦρεω, μαρτῦρεω.

Verbs in υω have υ common.

Polysyllables in υνη, and some nouns in υτης declined imparisyllabically, have the υ in the penult short; as, γηθοσύνη, βραδύτης.

Diminutives in υλος, and very many adjectives in υνος, and υρος, and verbals in υτις, have υ in the penult short; as, ερωτύλος, γηθοσύνος, πισύνος, μινύρος, βλοσύρος, λῦσις, φῦσις, χῦσις, οἰζύρος, εχῦρος, and a few others excepted.

Verbals in υμα, υμος, υτης, υτωρ, and most of those that end in υτης, υτος, υτις, have the penult long; as, κωκῦτος, ατρεῦτος, ρῦτος, φῦτις, πρεσβῦτις; a few derived from the third person singular of the perfect passive excepted; as, λῦτος, δῦτος; hence αδῦτον, φῦτος, δῦτος, and the like with their compounds.

IX. QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE LAST SYLLABLE.

A in the end of words is short; as, μοιρᾶ, τραπεζᾶ, ινᾶ, τετυφᾶ, ετυψᾶ. But nouns in α pure, (except verbals in τρια; as, ψαλτριά, derivatives from adjectives in ης; as, αληθειᾶ, and feminines; as, ιερειᾶ, αγγειᾶ, and names of cities taking their appellation from the names of illustrious men; as, Αντιοχειᾶ, Βαττειᾶ, the name of a hill, κωδειᾶ, caput, and ναπειᾶ, sinapi,) the Doric α for η; as, φαρᾶ, Αινειᾶ, nouns end-

ing in *δα*, *θα*, and *ρα*, with a single vowel, or another consonant before *ρ*, have the *α* long; as, *Αθηναᾶ*, *Θειᾶ-φιλιά*, *σικυᾶ*, *σιληναιᾶ*, *βασιλινδᾶ*, *Ληδᾶ*, *Σιμαιιδᾶ*, *καρᾶ*, *πηρᾶ*, *χαρᾶ*, *αγρᾶ*, *πιτρᾶ*, *ακιστρᾶ*, *φαιδρᾶ*.

To this rule *ηλιθᾶ*, *αγκυρᾶ*, *γεφυρᾶ*, *ολυρᾶ*, *Κορυρᾶ*, *σκολοπινδρᾶ*, *ταναγρᾶ*, are exceptions.

Accusatives in *α* follow the analogy of the genitive; as, *Πηληῖος*, *Πηληᾶ*, *Πηλειως*, *εᾶ*; *βασιληῖος*, *βασιληᾶ*, *βασιλειως*, *εᾶ*, at least in the *Attic* writers; but in *Homer* these genitives in *ιος* and accusatives in *ια* are monosyllables, not so *βασιλῆᾶ*—*Eurip. Andromach* 1247. *Αχιλλῆᾶ*—*Ib.* 1237.

Dissyllables in *α* preceded by a diphthong have their final vowel short; as, *Μῆιᾶ*, *βασιλῆιᾶ* *regina*, but *βασιλειᾶ* *regnum*, has the final *α* long.

The first Aorist and perfect middle ending in *ρα* have the final *α* short; as, *διεφθειρᾶ*, *διεφθορᾶ*, *επειρᾶ*, *πεπορᾶ*—

—και *εννεαγυρᾶ κορωνη*, *Arat.*

All feminines in *α* from adjectives in *ος* following the analogy of the genitive masculine; as, *δικαιᾶ* following the analogy of *δικαιος*, (except *διᾶ*, *μιᾶ*, *ποτμιᾶ*, *ιᾶ*, and *μετῆρας πεπειρᾶ*, and *σεβασμιᾶ*), duals in *α* of the first and second declension; as, *Αινειᾶ*, *Μεσᾶ*, and *πολλᾶ*, with its compounds, and poetic vocatives; as, *Πολυδαμᾶ*, *Λαοδαμᾶ*, have the final *α* long. But feminines in *α*, when the genitive masculine terminates in a short syllable; as, from *βαρεος*, *βαρειᾶ* have the last *α* short.

Αν in the end of words is short; as, *ᾶν*, *παρκᾶν*,

Λιᾶν, μελᾶν, ποιησᾶν, ἐτυψᾶν, unless lengthened by Cæsure, or an aspirated vowel following in the next word; as ἐσθσαι, ὁμοτιμοί, *Phocyl.* 35. But masculines in αν, as Τιτᾶν; and πᾶν, though not its compounds; accusatives singular of the first and second declensions, whose nominatives terminate in a long syllable; as, Αἰνιᾶν, φιλιᾶν, and adverbs in αν, as, αγᾶν, λιᾶν, περᾶν, (except ὀτᾶν) and also ὠτᾶν have the final syllable long. But accusatives in αν from short nominatives are likewise short; as, ποτιᾶν, φυζᾶν.

Αν is sometimes made long, on account of the pause, and παν is short in Pindar, *Ol.* 2. 153; but these are irregularities.

Αε in the end of words is short; as, αὐτᾶε, οὐᾶε, νεκτᾶε, μακᾶε, except the monosyllables καᾶε and ψᾶε.

Ας in the end of words is long; as, Αἰνιᾶς, ἰμᾶς, μυσᾶς, τὺψᾶς, except nouns declined imparisyllabically, that do not form the genitive in ατος; as, μεγᾶς, μελᾶς, λαμπᾶς, σελᾶς, and accusatives plural of the fifth declension of simple nouns; as, Τιτανᾶς, τυπτοντᾶς, adverbs in ας; as, ατρεμᾶς, αγκᾶς, and also the second person singular of the first aorist, and perfect active, and middle; as, ἐτυψᾶς, τιτυφᾶς, τετυπᾶς.

Μαινομενε φρενας ηλε διέφθορᾶς. *Il.* O. 128.

Nouns declined parisyllabically, shorten ᾶς in the Doric dialect; as, καὶ ᾧ πῖτυς ὀχναῖς ἐνεικαι. *Theoc.* 1. 134.

μετα τροπᾶς ἡελιοιοῖ *Hesiod.* εργ. κ, ημ. 182. But

Theocr. does not always make these short; as, οὐδέ θυεῖς ἀεζέειν—2. 6. for he does not always follow the Doric dialect.

I in the end of words is short; as, ἰφί, ὀτί, μελί, τυπτασέ, Αἰαντί, τιθημί, except adverbs or pronouns increased by paragoge; as, νυσί, ἑτοσί, and the *Attic* ι; as, ὀδί, δευρί, ταυτί, also κῆι hordeum, names of letters; as, ξί, πί, and contracted nouns; as, σινηπί, κηστί—*Il.* Δ. 639. Μασί—*Il.* ψ. 500, and μητί for μήτι—*αφρικτί* in *Cal. Dia.* 65. ιγεηγορτί—*Il.* κ. 182, αἰδρωτί—*Il.* Ο. 228, αναιμωντί—*Il.* ρ. 363, have the final τι long; but this is on account of the Cæsure.

Ι in the end of words is short; as, τυτυσί, εἶν, παλύν, except nouns in ιν that form the genitive in ιος; as, ρηγμίν; and nouns that have the nominative in ις or ιν; as, ἴν, εἶν, λύν, ακτίν, δελφίν.

Ημίν, also, and υμίν, have their final syllable long; but ἡμιν, ὑμιν, ἀμμιν, ὕμμιν, are made short in the poets by the Æolic dialect.

In other words ιν is made long either by Cæsure, by the insertion of the Æolic digamma, or from the duplicating nature of the liquid.

Nouns ending in ις are short; as, τρέις, πολλίς, αμοιβασίς, τυραννίς; but all monosyllables, (save τις indefinite) and nouns which have their nominative in ις or ιν; as, ἴς, εἶς, λῖς, ακτίς, δελφίς, are excepted; and also feminine dissyllables in ις, ἴδος, and ἴθος; as, ἀρπίς, ἀψίς, βαλβίς, κληίς, κνημῖς, κρηπίς, μερμής, ορνίς, σφραγίς, and the nominative plural contracted; as, πελῖς for πολίς.

Ακρίς, πικρίς, νεβρίς, are generally called common; and *πατρίς* is for the most part short—*καὶ πατρίς ἀνδρῶν*. *Od. A. 407.*

Words also of more than two syllables, having two short syllables preceding the final syllable, have *ις* long; as, *βατρεωχίς, καλαμῖς, κανονῖς, κεραῖς, πλοκαμῖς, ραφανῖς.*

Words ending in *υ* have the final syllable short; as, *σῦ, γονῦ, γλυκῦ, δακρυῦ*—except the third person singular of the imperfect of verbs in *μι* of the fourth conjugation; as, *εδῦ, εφῦ, εζειγνῦ, εδαινῦ*, the names of the letters as *μῦ, νῦ*, and fictitious words formed from the sound; as, *ῦ, γρῦ.*

Words ending in *υν* have the final syllable short; as, *σύν, πολύν, βραδύν*, except *ῖυν, μῖυν*, and such as have *υς* long in the nominative; as, *ιλύν, ιχθύν, ισχύν, κλιτύν*; the last of which however is made short by Lycophron v. 1278; nouns whose nominative ends in *υς* or *υν*; as, *φορκύν*, those nouns that ending in *υν* are declined by *υος*; as, *μοστύν*, and the first person singular imperfect, of verbs in *μι*; as, *εζειγνύν, εφύν.*

But the neuter participle is short; as, *ζειυγιύν*, and so is *εφιν* Bæotice for *εφυσαν*.

Nouns in *υς* are long; as, *πῦρ, μαρτύρ*, though the same vowel in the oblique cases is short.

Words ending in *υς* have the last syllable short; as, *βαθύς, κορυς, πηχύς, αδακρύς*; except *υς* originating from contraction; as, *βοτρυς* from *βοτρυεις*, or *βοτρυας*; nouns declined by *ος* pure; as, *ιλύς, ιχθύς, ακρύς, ακλῦς, ιηδύς, ορφύς*; nouns having a double termination

in the nominative; as, *φορκῦς*; monosyllables, as, *μῦς*, *σῦς*, and participles of the fourth conjugation of verbs in *μι*, as, *ζευγνύς*. *Ιχθυς* and *οφρυς* vary their final syllable, and their compounds are sometimes short.

OF THE QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS BEFORE THE PENULT.

Rule. The doubtful vowels, *α*, *ι*, and *υ*, are generally short, but,

1. *α* is long, when it supplies the place of the Augment, as, *αῖον* for *ἦιον* audiebam from *αῖω* audio.

2. *α* privative, though of itself short, is sometimes lengthened, where three short syllables follow successively, as has been shown in the rules for compound words; as, *ἀθάνατος*, &c.

3. *α* is likewise long before a vowel in the following words; as, *αἰναος* perpetuo fluens; *αἰετος* aerius, *αἰιθαλής* semper florens, vel viridis; *Αονες* Aones; *αῖσσω* ruo, irruo, *ἀκὴ* motus impetuusus, *αἶκας* from the singular, *αἶξ* impetus acris, *ἀάατος*, qui vulnerari nequit, &c. where the middle *α* is long; *ἀκράαντος* imperfectus; *βρυάιος*, jactator, &c. *ιλάινος* oleaginus; *ἰάομαι* sano.

4. Likewise in the derivatives of *λάω*, *λάω*, as, *λάωνος*.

5. *Α* is also long before

γ—in *σφραγιζω* sigillo; *ναυαγειω* naufragium facio, *ναυαγιον*, naufragium, *ιθαγενής* legitimus.

δ—in ἀδηκῶς mœrore evictus, tædio affectus, for ἀηδηκῶς.

θ—in ῥάθυμος negligens.

κ—in ἀκῆσιος nolens, διάκονος minister; λακίῳ pro ληκίῳ resono.

Likewise in numerals in ασιος, as has been mentioned above.

λ—in φαλαίη balœna, &c. ἄλοφος non cristatus, ἀλοσύνη amentia, ἀναλίσκω; but this has been already explained on another principle. The same observation will extend to α before ρ, ν, ρ.

μ—in ἄμνητος messis, &c.

ν—in κρανίον calvaria, μανικὸς furiosus, ἀνεψιὸς cōn-sobrinus, Τιτάνιος Titanius.

π—in δραπέτης fugitivus, ναπία sinapi; but δραπέτης may have α long from δραῶ.

ρ—in ἀράομαι præcor, ἀρετῆς sacerdos, ἀρετήριον fem. κάραβος Carabus, ἀμάρακος amaracus; μάρνομαι for μηρύομαι glomero; φλυαζῶ nugor.

σ—in ἐπαράσιμος execrabilis, εὐκράσια bonus corporis habitus, κοράσιον puellula; but these depend on another rule given before.

τ—in ἄτερος for ἕτερος alter, θάτερον for τοῖτερον, in the compounds of λαας; as, λατομία lapicidina, λατύπος lapicida, διδυματόκος quægeminos peperit.

χ—in τράχυς piscis quidam.

I is long before the penult.

1. Before a vowel in ιάομαι sano, ιάτρος medicus; ιασιμος sanabilis, ιήτης medicus, ιυζῶ strideo, ιύγη sibilus, ιυγμὸς idem, ιαχμος persecutio, πτερος mons

Thessaliæ, *πιερία*, *πιερίος*—*πιερίδης* musæ—see before in the rules drawn from usage or authority.

2. In the compounds of *ἰδς* venenum, as *ιοβόλος* venenum ejaculans, &c. *ιοχίαιρα* quæ sagittis gaudet; in *ῥίομαι* puto, *παλίωξις*, insecutio, *πρῆϊοξις* *πιάίνω* sagino, *παίνω* lætor, *χιονοεὶς* nivosus, *φθιωτης* Phthia natus.

I is also long before consonants in the following instances, viz. before

1. β—in *ἀλίβαττον* sale tinctum.

2. γ—it is almost always long, as in *ριγῶν* frigeo, *σιγῶν* sileo.

3. δ—in *πιδύν* scaturio, *πιδυτης* nomen proprium, *χειλίδων* Hirundo.

4. θ—in *ιδύνω* dirigo in *Homer*, but short in *Hesiod*; in *ιδύντωρ* moderator, and the like.

5. κ—in *ικομαι*, it appears to be doubtful, and in its compounds long, as also in the derivatives, *ικεσία* supplicatio, *ικεσιος* supplex, *νικῶν* vinco, *φοινικοεὶς* Phœnix, *φρικαλέος* *φρικώδης* terribilis; but the four last are long by derivation.

λ—in *ἴλειος* propitius, *ἱλυσεὶς* limosus, *ἱλαδον* turmatim, *ἱλασμος* propitiatio, *μελίλωτον* melilotum, *ὀμιλαδὸν* catervatim, *ὀμιλεω* conversor, *πιλοω* accumulo, constipo, *φιλητεῦν* osculor, *χιλεύω* pascor, *χίλια* millia, *χιλίας* millenarius, *Ἰλιον* Ilium. But *ι* before the liquids may be considered long on another principle, already explained.

μ—in *βριμάω* fremo, *ἰμίρω* desidero, *ἰμερσεὶς* amabilis, *μιμίωμαι* imitor, *μιμημα* imago, *μιμητος* imitabilis;

likewise in the compounds and derivatives of τιμή honor; φημύδης cami formam habens. See rules for quantity resulting from composition and derivation.

ν—in all verbs in νειω, as κινέω, κίνυμι moveo, γινώμαι sum, fio, γινώσκω cognosco, δίνησις and δινήειν from δινειω instar vorticis circumago; ἐρινεός caprificus, ἰνίον, occiput, ἀκροθίνια, primitiæ, πινύσκω resipere facio, δελφινεὺς from δελφιν, ἀγινεω, duco.

π—in λιπαρέω flagito, ριπίζω ventilo, δῖιπιτῆς de-cœlo lapsus, ἡνίκαπε increpuit. But these may be considered long by derivation.

ρ—it is always long, as Σεμίραμις, nomen proprium.

σ—in ἰσοφαιρίζω assimilo; ἰσᾶιος similis; ἰσαζω æquum reddo; ἰσοθεὺς deo similis, from ἴσος equalis; κοίσαλος pulvis excitatus; μισεω odio prosequor; Σισυφος nomen proprium; φθισσηὺς homines perdens; σισύμβριον serpyllum.

τ—in ἰτιά salix, σιτεύω nutrio, Τίτυρος nomen proprium; Τριταῖς, Τριτογενής, Τριτογενεια Minerva, φετάν sero, planto, φιτυμα germen.

φ—in διφασω quæro, and its derivative διφητωρ; ἰφι fortiter, with its compounds and derivatives ἰφίγεια nomen proprium, ἰφίος robustus, ἰφίνοος judicio valens; τριφυλλίς trifolium.

χ—in κηχάνω invenio, κίχωρη, κίχάριον, cichoreum.

Υ is long before the penult.

1. Before a vowel, in Εὐναλίος Mars, κυανεὺς cœruleus, κυανοχαιτης Epith Neptuni, μενίλος medulla, μυνερὸς velut cauda muris in acutum desinens; μυνοδο-

κος receptaculum muris, πνελος balneum, πνετιη coagulum, πλατύαζω ore diducto pronuncio, ὕτες pluvia.

It is also long before consonants in the following cases.

Before γ in the oblique cases of θυγάτηρ filia, and in μυγαλή mus araneus.

δ—in κυδῖμος, κυδαλῖμος illustris; κυδαίνω and κυδον celebrem reddo, μυδαλῖος humidus.

θ—in ἐρυθρία erubesco, ἐρυθραίνω rubefacio, πυθιδαν fætor, μύθεομαι loquor, and its compounds.

κ—in ἐρυκαίω and ἐρυκαίω prohibeo, μυκασμαι mugio, and μυκηθμός its derivative; φυκίον alga, muscus, and its derivative φυκόεις.

λ—in θυλακίς papaveris genus, θύλακος saccus, κογχύλιον conchylidium, μυλία dentibus frendeo, σκόλομαι, σκυλεύω, συλιάω, συλεύω prædor, from σκῦλον or σῦλον spoliū, σφειδύλιος vertebra; ὕλαιος silvius; ὕλακος latro, and its derivatives; ὕλακοεις, ὕλακωδεις, ὕλακόμωρος, φύλοπις pugna.

μ—in the possessive pronouns of the second person, as ὑμετερος vester, in the derivatives of θυμος, likewise in κυμαίνω fluctuo, κρυμωδης frigidus; λυμαινώ devasto, μυμώω reprehendo.

ν—in some words compounded with συν, as in συνιημι intelligo, συνεχεις assidue, ξυνοω conjungo, Περυνειος, a name of Apollo.

π—in λυπιεομαι, doleo, τρυπαω perforo, τρύπαιον terebra, τρυπημα foramen, and its other derivatives.

ρ—in γυρωω incurvo, κυριος dominus, μυριος multiplex, μυρία decem millia, μυραίνω muræna, and its

derivatives and verbs in *υρίω*; as *πλεμμυρειω* in *πλημμυρία* *æstus maris*, and in the derivatives of *π* as *πυραμῖς*, *πυραιχμῖς*.

σ, it is commonly long in the first syllables before *σ*, as in *μυσαρὸς* *abominandus*, *φυσσῶ* *sufflo*, likewise in some compounds and derivatives of *λυω*, as *λυσίπποιος*, *λυσίζωνος*, *λυσιμελής*, *λυσιμέριμος*.

τ—in *ἀτρετώνη* *Epith. Minervæ*, *ἄυτεω* *clamo*, *τάλμιος* *sator*, *φυταλία* *locus arboribus consitus*.

φ—in *ἐιλυφάζω* *circumago*, *τυφοομαι* *superbio*, *φομαῖς* *superbus*, *τυφομαῖα* *superbia*.

χ—in *βρυχομαι* *dentibus infrendo*, *βρυχασμαι* *rug*, *στυγχομαι* *dolore ardeo*.

υ—is doubtful in a few words, as in *πυραυγῆς* *ig resplendens*, *στυρίζω* *fistula cano*, *φυσσῶ* *misceo*, *θυγάτηρ* *a daughter*, in the nominative case, and in the oblique cases of *ὕδωρ* *aqua*.

N. B. In many of the examples above given, the Antepenult may be long by derivation or composition. In some instances this has been already observed.

X. OF QUANTITY DEPENDENT ON ACCENT.

1. Every circumflected syllable is long; as, *πῦρ*.
2. When the penult is circumflected, the final vowel is short; as, *μέσα*.
3. When the penult, naturally long, has an acute accent, the final doubtful vowel is long; as, *ῥέα*.

4. Masculines in *es* pure, or in *ges*, having the accent on the Antepenult, make the final doubtful vowel in the feminine gender long; as *ἀγῆς*.

5. If the doubtful vowel in the penult have an acute accent, with the last syllable short, the penult will be short; as, *φύσις*.

But the opinions of grammarians, on the subject of accentuation, are so various and contradictory, that additional rules would only produce perplexity.

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Words composed of the same letters, having different significations, for the sake of distinction, receive a different pronunciation, or differ in prosody—thus,

ικάνον sufficiens, has *α* short.

ικάνον veni, has *α* long.

ύλη sylvā, has the *υ* long.

ύλη the name of a city, has the *υ* short.

ἱάκος peplum, has the penult always short, and may be derived from *ἐννυμι* induo.

ἱάνος subtilis, from *ἵμι* eo, has the penult always long.

ἀρίστον optimum, has the first syllable short.

ἀρίστον prandium, has the first long.

The quantity of vowels is sometimes altered for the sake of the sound, or by the sound, the better to express the thing signified—thus,

Ἡ δὲ μεγάλῃ ἰαχυστᾷ ἀπὸ ἑα καββαλεν υἱόν. II. E. 343.

Πολλα λισσομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἤτειν ἴππῳ. *Il. E. 358.*

In words of more than three syllables, which in Hexameter verse will of course form two Spondees, or a Dactyl and a Spondee, that is, two feet; or which form one foot and part of a second; as, ἀθανατος, ἀκαματος, ἀποθαιεσθε, ἀγορασθε, κριαμίδης, and the like, where there is no particular stress necessarily laid on a syllable, which might prolong it contrary to analogy; there will be so little difference in pronouncing the whole line, between a Tribrachys, and a Dactyl, that the former may be readily used for the latter, without injury; and this will account for many seeming irregularities in prosody, without supposing syllables on every occasion, where these apparent irregularities are found to be common or doubtful.

Καὶ βαλε Πρῆξιμίδαο κατ' ὤσπιδά πάντοσε ἴσην. *Il. Γ 356.*

Ζεῦ κύδιε, μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι. *Il. Γ 298.*

Ἰλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' εὐτείχειον ἀποιεσθαι. *Il. B. 288.*

Words which are long by one dialect, are often short in another; as *κᾶλος* in *Homer* is used near three hundred times, and has the penult always long by the Ionic poetic dialect; while the Dramatic writers generally, if not always, have the penult of the same word short. In the Doric dialect its penult is always short. In Theocritus again, who uses the Ionic and Doric dialects promiscuously, its penult is sometimes long, sometimes short, even in the same verse; as, Πολυφάρε, τὰ μὲν καλὰ καλα πεφάνται. *S*

πλαγεις by the Attic dialect, has the penult short; πλαγεις in the Doric dialect has the penult long.

Hence perhaps it may be collected that the hymn to Venus, and some epigrams, commonly ascribed to *Homer*, are the productions of a more recent muse; for, Hymn to Venus, verse 29,

Τῆδε πατρὸς Ζεὺς δῶκε κάλον γέρας ἀντὶ γάμοιο

Φρυχθηναί τε καλῶς, καὶ τιμῆς ὄνοι ἀρεσθαι. *Hom. Ep.*
ἡ κεραμει. 4.

Neither does *Homer* shorten τᾶς, αὐτᾶς, βυλᾶς, μὲ-
σᾶς, and the like.

For the same reason *Hesiod*, as *Cicero* conjectures, must have been much later than *Homer*. *Theog.* ver. 8, 17, 22.

Εργ᾽ καὶ ἡμερ. lib. i. v. 63. *Theog.* v. 585, 903; so
ἰπρωρίνος long in *Homer*, is short in *Hesiod*. Εργ᾽ καὶ
ἡμερ.

Thus also τίνω, φθίνω, φθάνω, προσύνω, καταδύνω, in
Homer, are always long. In the *Attic Tragic* writ-
ters, always short. φθίσσις, φθίτος, ἀφθίτος, φθινύθειν,
φθᾶμενος, in *Homer*, and by the *Ionic* dialect, are al-
ways short; φθίσσηω is long.

Οὔτε ποτ' εἰς πόλεμον γ' ἀλλὰ φθινυθεσκε φίλον κῆρ.
Il. A. 491.

Τισσδε δ' ἔα φθινύθειν, ἵνα καὶ δύο, τοίκεν Ἀχαιῶν. *Il.*
B. 346.

Ὡς κε πατημέριοι συγερῶ κρινώμεθ' ἄρκι. (κρ long.)
Ib. 385.

Τιμῆ δ' Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν, ἥντιν' ἔοικεν. *Il. Γ.* 286,
289, Τίνειν.

Κείνη πορσυνέεσσα λέχος· Τροαὶ δὲ μ' ὀπίσσω. *Il. Γ.*
411.

Δίκας τινεσσα τῆς ἐν Ἀυλίδι σφαγῆς. *Iphig. in Taur.*
339, et alibi.

Νέων φθιόντων μεῖζον ἄρτυμαι κλεος. *Eurip. Alcest.*
v. 56.

Ζητῶν· φθίνει γὰρ καὶ μαραίνεται ἴσσω. *Ib.* 201.

Τεὶ γὰρ φυτεύων παῖδας ἔκ' ἐτ' ἂν φθᾶντο. *Ib.* 662.

Χωρεὶ τρεμεσσα κῶλα, καὶ μόλις φθάνει. *Medea.* 1169.

The even feet in *Iambic Tragic* verse admit not in the even places, that is the second and fourth, (there being six in all) especially in the fourth foot, an Anapæst, a Dactyl, or Spondee, but only an Iambus, or its equivalent, a Tribrachys. Hence the proper names in the seven following verses, must have been pronounced, Antigone, Hermione, Astynax, Andromache, Nuptemosis. See

Γαμψ τ' ἀδελφῆς Ἀντιγόνης, παιδός τε σῆ. *Eurip. Phæn.* 764.

Μενελαος ἀγαγὼν Ἑρμιονην Σπάρτης ἀπο. *Orest.* 65, et passim.

Ἡ σπαρτιᾶτις Ἑρμιονη, τῇ λῆρα γὰρ. *Andr.* 889.

Γίφθεντα πύργων Ἀσυνάνακτ' ἀπ' ὀρεβίων. *Ib.* 10.

Φρεσδοσ, μετ' αὐτῶν Ἀνδρομάχη πολλῶν ἔμοι. *Troad.*
1130.

Ἄυτος δ' ἀνῆκται Νεοπτόλεμος, καινὰς τινας. *Ib.* 1126.

Τῷ νησιώτῃ Νεοπτολέμῳ δοσος γέρας. *Androm.* 14.

As the fifth foot in all these examples must either be an Iambus, or its equivalent, a Tribrachys, it is

manifest that these proper names must be pronounced in manner as above.

From this rapid pronunciation of the short vowels, we may collect, that as often as the Latin *Comic* writers, who exhibit this swiftest mode of utterance, used a word, the first syllable of which is naturally short, and the last naturally long; as, *bonos, malos, sedens, boves*, they so used them, that these dissyllables, when a consonant moreover followed, occupied, in the verse, either the place of two short or one long syllable.

This is not to be understood so that a syllable naturally long, which is besides produced by position, should be shortened, and that we should read *bonös, malös, &c.* but rather that the short vowels should be struck out, and that we should read, *bnos, mlog, sedens, βες βαυfs.*



GREEK PROSODY.



PART II.

OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

I. DACTYLIC VERSE.

THIS name is derived from the principal foot employed in this kind of verse.

In the common *Heroic*, which is *Hexameter Acatalectic*, no other feet are used but *Dactyls* and *Spondees*. One foot constitutes a metre.

Æolic verse, which is a species of *Dactylic*, admits in the first metre any foot of two syllables: the rest must be all *Dactyls*, except when the verse is *Catalectic*, and then the *Catalectic* part must be part of a *Dactyl*.

LOGAOIDICS, (another species of *Dactylic* verse) require a *Trochaic Syzygy* (conjunction) at the end, all the other feet being *Dactyls*. Of these two kinds of verse, notice will be taken in the general enumeration hereafter.

DACTYLIC verse is measured by single feet, and a complete *Dactylic* is a *Hexameter*: whereas the other kinds of verse are measured by double feet.

Thus: six single feet, all *Iambuses*, or *Iambuses* and *Spondees*, form an *Iambic Trimeter*, in Latin, *Senarius*.

Dactylic verse has been distinguished into different species; as follows.

1. *Hexameter*, or *Heroic* verse, consists of six feet, the fifth of which is generally a *Dactyl*, and the sixth always a *Spondee*, each of the other may be either a *Dactyl* or a *Spondee*, at the poet's choice; as,

Ὡς ἐῖπεσ' ὅτρυνε μένος κ' θυμὸν ἰκάσθαι. *Hom.* 5. 792.

Ὅν δ' ἄποτε Τρῶϊς πρὸ πυλάων Δαρδανιδῶν. *Hom.* 5. 789.

Sometimes, in a solemn, majestic, or mournful description, the slow heavy *Spondee* takes place of the *Dactyl*, in the fifth foot; from which circumstance, such lines are called *Spondaic*; as,

ὦ Ἀχιλλεῦ, κτεταί με Διὶ φίλε μνησθῆναι. *Hom.* 1. 74.

A line, on the contrary, composed generally of *Dactyls*, admirably demonstrates celerity or rapidity; as,

Τριχθατε καὶ τετραχθα διατρυφει ἐκπῖσι χεῖρος. *Hom.* 3. 363.

For the most advantageous combination of feet in a *Hexameter* verse, however, no general rule can be given. Harmonious variety must be pursued: for the most happy arrangement of words would pall upon the ear, if repeated through a few successive verses.

II. HEXAMETER *μικτός*.

This is the ordinary *Hexameter*, in every respect, except that the sixth foot is an *Iambus*, instead of a *Spondee*; as,

Τρῶες δ' ἱρρίγησαν, ὅπως ἰδονάτολον ἔφιν. *Hom.*

This however might rather be considered as a defective *Hexameter*, than a distinct species.

But in the foregoing sketch of Prosody, a particular reason has been given for the *omicron* in *εφιν* being made long.

III. PRIAPEAN.

This, though usually accounted a *Dactylic verse*, may perhaps with more propriety be divisible into two lines, and be reckoned two *Choriambics*, viz. a *Glyconic*, and a *Pherecratic*, which will be considered hereafter.

As this kind of verse was employed only on light subjects, and may be resolved as above, it is unnecessary to be very particular.

Scale.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - |

IV. PENTAMETER.

This verse consists of five feet. The first and second may be either a *Dactyl* or *Spondee* at pleasure: the third must always be a *Spondee*: the fourth and fifth *Anapaests*.

This was the mode of scanning this species of verse among the ancients, as appears from *Quintilian*.

Among the moderns, it is more usual to scan the *Pentameter*, thus: The first two feet as before; then a *semifoot*, or single long syllable; and finally two *Dactyls*, followed by another *semifoot*, or syllable over; as,

Ὅτε ποδῶν ἀρετῆς, ἔτι παλαισμοσύνης. *Tyrtæus*.

Νικῶν δὲ θεῶν θρηϊκίον βορέην. *Tyrtæus*.

Divided thus, οὐτε πο | δων αρε | τῆς & | τε παλαισ |
μοσύνης.

Or thus, οὐτε πο | δων αρε | τῆς | εἵπα | λαισμοσύνῃς.

Ovid, among the Latins, and *Callimachus*, among the Greeks, furnish examples in abundance of *Pentameter* verse.

V. ÆOLIC PENTAMETER.*

This verse, so called from the *Æolian* maid *Sappho*, its inventress, consists of four *Dactyls*, preceded by a *Spondee*, a *Trochee*, or an *Iambus* ;† as,

ὅς ᾤν | δῶν φρενας | ευμαρ | ως υπο | δωμαται
οἷός | ᾧ φίλε | παῖ λέγει | τᾷ καὶ ᾧ | λᾷ θίᾳ.

VI. PHALÆCIAN PENTAMETER.

This measure consists of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and a *Dactylic Dimeter*, or *Adonic*, and it may be formed from the *Hexameter* verse, by striking out the fourth foot, and the latter half of the third;

ως ιχς

as, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βάλ' α πικρὸς ἰφίεις.

-- | -- | -- | -- | -- another form of the *Phalæcian*.

These *Phalæcians* are classed as *Dactylics*, because they may be thus formed from the *Hexameter*; but more particularly, because they admit variations, which better accord with the *Dactylic*, than with *Choriambic* metre.

The *Penthemimeris* contains five half feet, or two feet and a half, measured or counted from the beginning of a line; the *Trihememmeris* contains three

* The twenty-ninth Idyl of *Theocritus* is in this metre.

† Sometimes the first foot was a *Dactyl*.

half feet, or one foot and a half, the *Hephthemimeris* seven half feet, or three feet and a half, and the *Ennehemimeris* nine half feet, or four feet and a half.

Forms of Phalæcian.

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|---|--|----|--|----|
| -- | | -- | | - | | -- | | -- |
| -- | | -- | | - | | -- | | -- |
| -- | | -- | | - | | -- | | -- |
| -- | | -- | | - | | -- | | -- |

Sometimes an *Iambus* is found in the first place.

VII. TETRAMETER A PRIORE.

This metre consists of the first four feet of the ordinary *Hexameter*, with this only difference, that the fourth foot is always a *Dactyl*.

Different forms.

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|----|--|----|--|----|
| 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 |
| -- | | -- | | -- | | -- |
| -- | | -- | | -- | | -- |
| -- | | -- | | -- | | -- |

This metre was frequently used in *Tragic choruses*.

VIII. TETRAMETER A POSTERIORE,

Consists of the last four feet of a *Hexameter*, and like it admits a *Spondee* instead of a *Dactyl*, in the penultimate foot; but in that case, the second foot

ought to be a *Dactyl*, to prevent the line from becoming too prosaic.

Various forms.

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| - - | - - | - - | - - |
| - - | - - | - - | - - |
| - - | - - | - - | - - |
| - - | - - | - - | - - |

IX. TETRAMETER MEIURUS, OR FALISCAN,

Consists of the last four feet of the *Hexameter Meiurus*, i. e. the last four feet of an ordinary *Hexameter*, only concluding with an *Iambus* instead of a *Spondee*. In this verse, the *Dactyl* was preferred in the three first places, though a *Spondee* was admissible into the first and second.

X. TETRAMETER ACEPHALUS.

This species of verse, if considered as *Dactylic*, is the *Tetrameter a posteriore*, wanting the first semifoot; but it is in reality the *Catalectic Anapaestic*, to which it is therefore referred.

Various forms of Tetrameter Acephalus.

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| - - | - - | - - | - - |
| - - | - - | - - | - - |
| - - | - - | - - | - - |
| - - | - - | - - | - - |

All reducible to the Anapaestic measure.

XI. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

This verse consists of a heroic *Hephthemimeris*, or the *Tetrameter a priore*, wanting a semifoot at the end, as will be seen by the subjoined scale.

Scale.

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|---|
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - |
| - - - | - - | - - - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - - | - |
| - - | - - | - - - | - |
| - - - | - - - | - - | - |

It was usual in this verse to employ all *Dactyls*. In the *Tragic* choruses, this metre sometimes occurs mixed with verses of a different construction.

XII. DACTYLIC TRIMETER.

To such verses as the following, this name might be given.

Varieties.

| | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| - - | - - - | - - - |
| - - | - - - | - - |

This species of verse is better included in the class of *Choriambics*; the former will then be called *Glyciphit*, the latter *Pherecrptic*.

XIII. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, ARCHILO-
CHIAN.

The *Trimeter Catalectic* is a heroic *Penthemimeris*.

- - - | - - - | -

And such is the construction uniformly observed by *Horace*; but other poets, as *Ausonius*, sometimes made the first foot a *Spondee*; which was used, though very rarely, in the second place, and with injury to the verse, especially in the latter case.

XIV. DACTYLIC DIMETER, OR ADONIC.

The *Adonic* verse consists of two feet, the first a *Dactyl*, the second a *Spondee*.

The *Adonic* is usually joined to the *Sapphic*, or *Trochaic Pentameter*. In odes, one *Adonic* is annexed to three *Sapphics* to form the *Strophe* or *Stanza*. In *Tragic* choruses, it is arbitrarily added to any number of *Sapphics*, without regard to uniformity. Short pieces of *Adonic* measure still exist, and *Sappho* wrote entire poems in this short measure, which are lost.

ANAPÆSTIC.

So named, because in any place, an *Anapæst* may be used.

This verse admits of four kinds of feet, each of four times, viz.

An *Anapæst*,

A *Dactyl*,

A *Spondee*, and sometimes, but rarely

A *Proceleusmatic*.

As, Ἀγέτ' ω | παῖδες || τὴν γῆραυ προ δόμων. *Hec.* 59.

Ω ξεροπα Διός | ω σκοτία νύξ. *Ib.* 68.

Δειμασι φασμασι | ω ποτιιά χθών. *Ib.* 70.

Ο' μὲν οἰχομενος | φύγας οἶδε νεκρὺς ὦν. *Or.* 1486.

An *Anapæstic monometer Acatalectus*, which is also called *basie*, may be varied in this manner:

Τίνα Τρωιάδων. *Eurip. Hec.* 97. Two pure *Anapæsts*.

Ταδε θωύσσων. *Ib.* 115. Consisting of an *Anapæst* and *Spondee*, or a *Ionicus a minore*, and a syllable over.

Ποῖα δὲ πόλεις. *Ib.* 161. Composed of an *Ionic a majore*, and a syllable over.

Τες θ' ὑπο γαίαν. *Ib.* 149. A *Choriambic*, and a syllable over.

Συνδεδλευσω. *Ib.* 203. A *Dispondeus*, or double *Spondee*, an impure verse.

Εἴθα νεκρῶν μετὰ. *Ib.* 209. Two *Dactyls*.

But the *body* of *Anapæstic* verse, is generally com-

posed of *Dimeters*. The *basis* or *monometer* for the most part precedes the *Paramiac*, which occupies the end of the sentence.

1 The *Paramiac* is when after three feet of four times, one common syllable is over, or one syllable is wanting to complete the verse. It is so called from *παροιμία*, because many proverbial sentences were comprised in this measure; as,

22 τὸς σὺς δὲ ποῖς. A *Spondee* and an *Anapaest*.

13 Sch. κρηζῶ. Κρησὼ διαπᾶν | τὸς ἀκὺ | σαι. *Æsch.*

Pr. 283. A *Spondee* and an *Anapaest* in the first member, and an *Anapaest*, and a syllable over in the second.

Thus we must read after five complete feet; and after six full feet,

24 Πηποτι | μοχθῶν. A *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*.

5 *Æsch. Pr.* 100. Κρη τεύματα τῶνδ' | ἐπιτεῖλαι. A *Spondee* and an *Anapaest* in the first member, and an *Anapaest* in the second, with a syllable over.

Note, That in the *Paramiac*, the concluding syllable, or syllable over, ought only to be subjoined to an *Anapaest*: A *Spondee* indeed is admitted in *Aristophanic* verse, but not in other kinds of *Catalectic Anapaestics*.

There are also other *Anapaestics*, viz. *Brachycatalectics*, *Hypercatalectics*, and *Catalectics*, terminating in one or two syllables. But these are found only in *Choruses*, *Monostrophes*, (or those that have but one *Strophe*,) and *Pindarics*.

In other metres, it is a fault, if single feet termi-

nate a part of speech, i. e. if the words are not broken by the feet; but in these *Anaphæstics*, it is a beauty; as,

Σφαγιον θεσθαι | τυμβῷ δ' ἐπιβας. *Eurip. Hec.* 111.

Δισσων μυθῶν | ῥητορες ἦσαν. *Ib.* 126.

Monometers, *Hypercatalectic*, or *Penthemimer*, (i. e. containing five half feet)—By *Scaleger* called *Choric*, *Stesichorian*.

26 Δορι δὴ δορι περ | σάν—pure *Anaphæstic*. *Eur. Hec.* 909.

27 Ἀστειῶς ἱπποβοῖ | σα. *Ib. Or.* 1001. A *Spondee* and a *Dactyl*, with a syllable over, or an *Ionic a minore*; *Dim. Catalect*.

28 Δεῖνα δ' ἀμ' ἐπον | ται. *Soph. Oed. Tyr.* 479. An *Ionic a majore*, *Brachycatalectic*, or a *Spondee*, and an *Anaphæst*, with a syllable over.

Πρὸς ἐμὸν ὁμογενετὸ | ρα. *Eur. Ph.* 168.

Καταβορρυχος οἰμῷ | ασι. *Ib.* 143. *Monometer Hypercat.*

The last, where there is any thing superfluous, is often resolved into two short syllables. Thus, in the *Strophe* of *Soph. Ant.* the following verse,

Ἀστρων ἴσις εἰς | ἴσις. Ἰ ἴσις εἰς ἴσις. *Ant.* 347, has the last syllable resolved into two short.

The following verse *στοναχῆσι τε καὶ | γούσι. Or.* 204, is called by the *Schol.* a *Dimeter Hypercat.* but it may rather be named a *Dimet. Acatal.*

So also:

Εἰς μίγας εἰς ἔρ | ανω. *Soph. Elect.* 175.

Ταλαῖνα νῦν σι. *Soph. El.* 1438, has been called a

Monom. Hypercat. Dochmaic; though it is doubtless an *Iambic Penthemimeris*, i. e. two *Iambuses* and a half, or an *Antispaestic*.

Αγετ' ἀμφιλοφον | ζυγον. *Soph. An.* 359. This verse is a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, called by *Scaliger Glyconic, Aristophanian*.

Βατα καταχαλα | κον ᾤπαν. *Eur. Ph.* 110. a pure *Anapaestic* verse.

Παδες ιχνης επιν | τελλων. *Ib.* 105.

Κρεινι τρισσας | μακρων. *Ib. Hec.* 645, a *Dimeter Catalectic*, in a syllable, called by *Scaliger, Paræniac*, or *Hephthemimeris*, *Pindaric*.

Ο' δε πᾶις Στροφει | κακομητας *Eur. Or.* 1403, pure.

Δοριδρατος | προς Αχαιων. *Ib. Hec.* 105.

Πεμψατε Δαιμονες | ικετευω. *Ib.* 99.

Ηλυσιν αδρων | προτιθεισα. *Ib.* 67.

Ως μοι κρινω | σιν σιειρας. *Ib.* 89, a *Dimeter Catalectic*, in two syllables, called by *Scaliger*, an *Alcmanic*.

The following verse from *Soph. El.* 174, is impure, or *Dactylic*.

θαρσει μοι θαρ | σει τεκνον; and also this from *Eurip. Or.* 205.

Δακρυσι τ' εννοχι | οις, αγαμος; and also *Ar. Pl.* 600.

Ου γαρ πεισεις, εδ' ην πεισης and τινα μεμψιν ες η | μᾶς επης; because an *Anapaest* does not precede the last.

The following *Archilochian* is most impure, *Εραστομονιδη Χαριλας, Hephæst.* p. 27.

Ποσιν εξαυσαι | μι δι αιθερος, pure, *Ph.* 167.

(In the *Schol.* to *Soph. El.* 134, φιλοτητος αμει | βομεται χαριν, is called *Acatalectic* in two syllables. It

should be called *Catalectic* in two syllables, i. e. when after one foot it ends with two syllables.)

Ζυνετες πολεμει | φονιος τε δρακων. *Eurip. Or.* 1406:
Pure, being all *Anapaests*.

Ενόπλος γαρ επ' αὐτ | ον επειθρωσκει. *Soph. Oed. T.*
477.

Γοερων γοεραις | ειποτ' εμμε φρη. *Eur. Hec.* 84.

Μορφην εντ' εν | θεός ειτε βροτων. *Soph. El.* 201:

Αγειτ' ω παιδες | την γραυι προ δομων. *Eur. Hec.* 59.

Αγειτ' ορθυσαι | την ομοδελον. *Ib.* 60.

Την χιονωδη | θρηκην κατεχει. *Ib.* 81.

Φρεδος πρεσβυς | φρεδοι παιδες. *Ib.* 162.

Ωλισατ' ωλισατ' | ηκετι μοι βιος. *Ib.* 168, a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, called by *Scaliger Partheniac*, *Simoniac*.

Αετος Διος αι | θερει φιλε, χαι | ρει. *Scalig.*

Ουδ' ο παρα τον Αχι | ροντα θεος ανασ | των. *Soph. Elec.* 184, a *Pindaric*.

θαμα βοτρυοει | τα Διονυσον α | δομεν. *Scal.*

TRIMETER CATALECTIC, in a syllable, (*Stesichor-ian*.)

Αναπαισε χορων | τεκος ολβιε δος | κτυπον, ηδυν. *Ib.*

Impure, an *Archebulian*, or *Callimachian*—though called TETRAMETER CATALECTIC, in a dissyllable (*Simonidian*.)

Αγετω θεος υ | γαρ εχω διχα τωνδ' | αιδαν. *Hephæst.*

27. The following is still more impure, on account of the *Iambus* in the first foot.

φιλω τερα ας | τι γαρ οι Σικελα | μεν Επια. *Ib.*

Δοτε Πιερίδης | λυρικῶν μελῶν | μαλίστην ψοφόν. *Ib.*

A *Trimeter Acatalectic*. (*Simonidian*.)

Παταγείτε ποδὶς | λυρῆισσα λαλεῖ | Διὸς ἡ θυγατήρ. *Ib.*

A *Trimeter Catalectic*, in a syllable (*Aristophanian*.)

Ἡ γῆς ἀροτρεῖς | ρηξάι δαπιδόι | καρπὸν Διὸς | θείσασθαι. *Ar. Pl.* 515.

Στιβαδά σχοίνων | κορέων μέσην | ἡ τῆς εὐδοῖ | τὰς εὐχῆς. *Ib.* 541.

Λγε τ' ᾧ Σπαρτάς | ἐνοπλοὶ κῆροῖς | ποτε ταῖς Ἀργεῖς | κύνεσσιν. *Hephæst.* p. 26.

Ὡς ἂν μάλλον | τοῖς πηδάλιοις | ἡ ναὺς ἡμῶν | πειθαρχῇ. *Ib.*

This last verse is called *Læconic*, and is impure, on account of the *Spondee* in the first foot.

OF IAMBIC VERSE.

The *Iambic* verse at first admitted the *Iambus* only, as may be seen in the following verse of *Archilochus*, its inventor.

Πατήρ Λυκάμβ | α, ποῖον ἐκ | φράσω λόγον.

But as this was not only burdensome to the writer, but ungrateful to the ear, on account of the constant recurrence of the same foot;

Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures,

Spondæos stabiles in jura paterna recepit. *Hor.*

Spondees being once received into the uneven places, a door was soon open to other feet: for the first syllable of a *Spondee* is resolvable into two

short syllables, and thus the *Spondee* is transformed into an *Anapæst*: and when the last syllable of the *Spondee* is resolved into two short syllables, the *Spondee* becomes a *Dactyl*. And a *Tribrachys* is an *Iambus*, or short and long syllable, forming three times, resolved into three short syllables.

Hence the *Iambic* verse admits in the unequal or left hand places,

An *Iambus*,
Tribrachys,
Spondee,
Dactyl,
Anapæst.*

In the equal or right hand places, i. e. in the second and fourth,

An *Iambus*, or
Tribrachys.

And in the sixth place,

An *Iambus*, or

Pyrrichius, on account of the closing syllable being indifferent.

* The writers of Comedy reject the *Anapæst* only in the last place; but the Tragic writers very rarely, perhaps never use it in the second or fourth place. Some Critics have therefore thought the verses incorrect, where this foot appears in either of these places, and that wherever these occur, the verse must be amended from the various readings.

In *Sophocles*, an *Anapæst* is very rarely found in the third place, and a *Dactyl* perhaps never in the fifth, because the verse would then sound too much like a *Hexameter*.

A *Tribrachys* is sometimes found in the fifth place, as well as an *Anapæst*, the latter more rarely.

Some Critics also observe that an *Anapæst* should never succeed a *Dactyl*, nor should an *Anapæst* follow a *Tribrachys*.

An *Iambic* verse in its constitution, is composed of *Trimeter Acatalectic*; but there are others; as,

5 1. The MONOMETER ACATALECTIC, or *Base*.

ἰω ταλας. *Eur. Hecub.* 1074.

Ἐπεσ' ἐπισεν. *Soph. Aj.* 625.

Μομφαν εχων. *Ib.* 180.

Ἐμεθεν δομων. *Eur. Or.* 987.

Ἀνακαλεσομαι. *Ib. Ph.* 1506. A *Ditrocheus*, on account of the common syllable.

2 3. The MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*; as,

Ὅσον ταχιστ | α. *Soph. El.* 1458.

Ἀχισι συνωδ | ος. *Eur. Ph.* 1519.

Ἡ των παροιθ | εν. *Ib.* 1512. B. *προπαροιθεν*.

Αἰδηλον αδ | αν. *Soph. Aj.* 613.

Ἰμερος εχει | μι. *Ib. Oed. Col.* 1804. Or a *Pæonic*.

Δαιμον ου | χα. *Eur. Hec.* 656.

Ἀφιλα παρ αφι | λαις. *Soph. Aj.* 624.

7 3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC, *Euripidean*, *Euprolidean*.

τεκνων εμων | φυλαξ. *Eur. Hec.* 1083.

Εἰς αντλον εμπ | εσων. *Ib.* 1025.

Ἀναπετασον | πυλας. *Ib. Ph.* 304.

Ἀγαμεμνονει | ος παις. *Ib. Or.* 836. An *Agamemnonian*, hence the verse becomes *Anapestic*, similar in quality to the preceding, and to the three following.

Δισσοισιν Ατρ | ειδαις. *Ib.* 816.

Βαρυβρομοι | βρονται. *Ib. Ph.* 190.†

Χρεος εμχλετε | ποτε. *Ib. Or.* 151.

Ελεος ελειος | εμολε. *Ib. Ph.* 1293-4.‡

Κλεινων Αγη | ιεριδαν. *Ib.* 225.§

Υπερταταν | πολειων. *Soph. An.* 1154.¶

The following are impure—

και σωφρονα παλοις. *Ph.* 183.

προσειπε δ' Οριτας. *Or.* 1438.

more properly *Ionics*.

‡ More properly than a *Pæonic*.

‡ Either a *Trochaic*, or *Anapaestic Monometer Hypercatalectic*. *Ph.* 169.

§ Rather than an *Antispastic*.

¶ It is called an *Ionic Dimeter Catalectic*.

The following are impure.

Επισσ υτο τανδ | ε γαν. *Ph.* 1072.

Φοιος ενεκ' Εριν | υαν. *Ib.* 1317. B. ενικεν.

§ 8 4. DIMETER CATALECTIO HEPHthemimeris. (*Anacreontic*.)

Προσηπι δ' αλλ | ος αλλον. *Eur. Or.* 1418.

Ζηλωτος αν | ποτ' οικος. *Ib.* 971.

Σφακταν κυσιν | τε φονιαν. *Ib. Hec.* 1077.*

Αι μητε πιλα | γος αλιον. *Ib.* 950.

Αιτιγμ' άσυι | τον ευρων. *Ib. Ph.* 1721.

Ανα κελαδον α | πο λεχειος. *Ib. Or.* 185.†

Επι κωμον εκπ | ιτασθεις. *Ib. Cycl.* 495.

Ηιοσιν άρμ | ατευσας. *Ib. Or.* 995.‡

θειων νεμεσις | εις Ελεαν.§

* Rather than an *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*, as the *Schol.* at *Or.* 1395.

† Or a *Trochaic*.

‡ *Anac.* 27. 1. It is also called an *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*. *Schol.*

§ Either a *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or an *Iumbic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, θειων *Synizesis*: whence also it becomes a *Prosodiac Dimeter Acatalectic*. *Or.* 1442.

The following are impure.

Δι' αἵματος ἡ—πρόλειπει. *Or.* 815. An *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*, *Schol.*

Σταθεῖς ἐπιφοῖν | ἰὸν αἶμα. *Ib.* 1256. More properly a *Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Ἐκρίθη δ' ἑρὶς ἄν | ἐν ἰδῶ. *Hec.* 644. *Ionic*.

9 5. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian, Aris- tophanian.*)

Δι' ἀσπιδῶν, | δι' αἵματων. *Euc. Ph.* 1300.

Βοᾶν Βοᾶν | αὐτῶ βοᾶν. *Ib. Hec.* 1092.

Ἐλκτος εὐθ' | υς ἐτι βρεφος. *Ib. Ph.* 655.

Ἐγὼ δὲ πλοκα | μὸν ἀναδέτοις. *Ib. Hec.* 923.

Τὸν ἐμὸν ἄλιον | ἐπὶ πελαγός. *Ib.* 938.

Ταδὲ σ' ἐπεμνε | μέλαι παθεῖα. *Ib. Ph.* 1724.*

It should be remarked, that among the Greek poets, the same *συναφεία* is always observed both in *Iambics* and *Trochaics*, which is observed in *Anapaestics*.

* The following verse is impure.

βαλοῖμι χροῶν | φυγαδὰ μέλεον. *Ph.* 170.

1, 6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Alcaic, Alc- manian.*)

Γυναικὸς ἀντ—ιοὶ εἴθεντ | ες. *Eur. Or.* 1461.

Ὁ Φρυγίος ἦ | τρικόνρυθος Αἰ | ας. *Ib.* 1480.

Λαῖφος δεκαν | ὠδῆλον ἠδ' | ἦ. *Ib. Alc.*

Γενομένη γένο | μεδ' ἀθλίαν | γε. *Ib. Ph.* 1708.

Ποθεῖνα δακρυ | α παρὰ φίλαισ' | ι. *Ib.* 1726, 27.

Ἀτρεμᾶς ἰθὶ λο | γὸν ἀποδὸς ἐφ' ὅ | τι. *Ib. Or.* 150.

41. 7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian.*)

Ζυγента παιδ' | ὅποιον ἄδ | οῖαν. *Ib. Ph. 340.*

Μετρεβαλεν ἄρμ | α ταν προς ἐσπ | ιρον. *Ib. Or. 1002—*

Λιοντες Ελλ | ανες δυω | διδυμω. *Ib. 1401.*

Ιαχα δαμων | θυρετρα και | σταθμης. *Ib. 1474. B. δο—
μων.*

Θιασον ιeron | ορεσιν ἄνεχο | ρευσα. *Ib. Ph. 1744.**

* The following verses are impure.

Φυγα̃ δε ποδι | το χερυσεισανδ | αλον. *Or. 1468.*

Μεγαλα δε τις | δυναμις δι αλας | ορων. *1546.*

The latter therefore is called a *Prosodiac Trimeter Acatalectic*, the former an *Antispastic Trimeter Acatalectic*.

42. 8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Hipponactic.*)

Εχων ἐμ' ὥς | τε ναυσιπομπ | ον αυραν. *Eur. Ph. 1706.*

Χαριν αχαριστ | ον εις θεας | διδωσα. *Ib. 1745.*

Εζονθ' ὁ μιν | το κείθεν ὁ δε | το κειθεν. *Ib. Or. 1412.*

43. 9. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian.*)

Τα λοιπα νῦν | ακυσαθ' οἱ | ἄ χρη παθη. *Æsch. Pr. 409.*

Ὀμοις αριστ | εροις ανακλ | ασας δερην. *Eur. Or. 1471.*

Συλλαβεθ ὁμηρ | ον τηνδ' οταν | στειχη παλιν. *Ib. 1189.**

* The verse is impure, when a *Tribrachys* occupies the last place; as,

Ην οἶδα κἀγ | ω τινα πολιτ | ην ἡμετερον. *Al. Scal. p. 476.*

The last word must be announced *ἡμετέρον*.

Αυταργός οἱ | περ και μονοι | σωζετε πολιν. *Or. 918.*

It should be read *γην* instead of *πολιν*.

Οὐ μὴ πελαῖζ | εἰν ἀλλήλῃς | οὐκ ὑποδάς. *Æsch. Pr.*
718.

where without doubt, it should be read αἰσινοῖς ποδάς.

Likewise a *Scazon* or *Choliambus*. (*Hērionac-
tean*.)

Ἀνταδ' ἰππ | ἀνακτος κ | γὰρ ἀλλ' ἤκω. *Hephæst.*
P. 17.

Ὁ μῦθοποι | ὅς ἐνθαδ' ἰππ | ἀναξ κεῖται. *Theoc. Scal.*
P. 136.

5. 10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Hērionac-
tean*.)

Ἀρης ἐν οἷν | κ φλογερός ἐν | λόγοις ἐρίν | υς. *Scal.*

Ὁ πάντα πάντ | ι Ξεικρατής | ἀνὴρ γέγων | ὅς. *Lacti.*

1. 4.

5. 11. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Aris-
tophanian*.)

Γέλως πόνον | τι φαρμακόν | μεγίστον, ἐν | βίῳ. *Scal.*

6. 12. *TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic, Hērionactean*.)

Τὴ χρυσοπέπλ | κ Μοῖσα χρυσ | ον ὕμνον ᾄδ | ι κωρα.
Scal.

Εἰ μοι γένοιτ | ο, παρθένος | καλὴ τε καὶ | τερεῖνα. *Id.*

Τὰν οκταπύλ | εῦρον εἰχόν | Φοῖβω τίθησ | ι δῶρον. *Asi.*

Vict.

* This species of verse is frequent among the Latin comic poets; as,

Ter. Si quippiam ; remiserint ; Philumense ; dolores.

7. 13. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian*.)

Δεῖξαι με κωμ | αζόντα δεῖξ | αἱ, λίσσομαι | σε λίσσομαι.
Scal.

48 14. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Εως ἰαι | ει γαργαλιζ | αν σπλαγχνα δᾶδ' ἔχων γα-
λην | ην. *Anacreon* has even exceeded the measure
of a *Tetrameter*.

There are also other sorts of *Iambics*, called *Iambelegi*, and *Dicatalecti*; as,

ψευδειςα δωροισ | ἦτ' ελαφοβολιαις. *Soph. Aj.* 178.

Εαντα δ' ηλθε | Πυλαδης αλιαστος. *Or.* 1479.

Ει μοι ξυνειη | φερσινι μοιρα. *Soph.*

Ηως ἦνιχ' ἴππο | τας ἐξελαμψεν ανηρ. *Eur.*

But these are *Asynarteti*; as, *Galliambics*, are more properly *Ionics*.

OF TROCHAIC VERSE.

The *Trochaic* verse approaches very nearly to the laws of *Iambic* verse; for it admits,

In the unequal places,

A *Trochee*,

A *Tribrachys*.*

In the even places,

A *Trochee*,

A *Tribrachys*,

A *Spondee*,

A *Dactyl*,

An *Anapest*.†

* Some admit a *Dactyl*, which others reject.

† Some here add a *Proceleumatic*, which is denied by others.

But in the *Trochaic* verse, the unequal places remain untouched, and that more carefully, than the even places in *Iambics*.

The *Trochaic* system is commonly composed of *Tetrameters Catalectic*, or of two parts, *Dimeters Acatalectic* and *Catalectic*.

Note. That after six feet, there remains one foot and a common syllable, which is called *καταλλεις*. This foot is generally a *Trochee*, but sometimes a *Tribrachys*.

Τῶν πολιτῶν | ἀνδράς υἱῶν | δῆμιβργυς | ἀποφανῶ. *Heph.*

Μη θάνειν κλο | πῇ δ' ἀριγυμαι | διαφυγεῖσα | πολέμους.

Eur. 1. 1254.

Ἄλλα καὶ ταῦθ' | ἱξάμηναι | πολλὰ δυσὴ | νεν ὁ Εἰρῆς.

Æsch. Ag. 1666.

But some copies instead of ὁ Εἰρῆς have θείρος.

There are also other *Trochaics* among the ancients; viz.

9 1. MONOMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ἀσινάκτος. *Hec.* 691.

0 2. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, OR PENTHEMIMERIS. (*Pancratican*.)

Φεύγε λοιδο | ρον. *Scal. Eur. Or.* 994. Ποντίων
σαλῶν.

Ολαθρίον εἰς | λε. *Hec.* 642.

Πεδίον ἀστραπ | τει. *Ph.* 111. *Æsch. Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Ἀνδομάς φοβε | ρον. *Or.* 1538.*

* The following is impure.

Πε δ' ὅς μοι με | ας. *Eurip. Ph.* 159. *Or.* 1515.

properly an *Epichoriambus*. *φαρμακὸς πορφυρὸς* | α. Or.
1436, *Pæon. Dimeter Catalectic*.

51 3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Ithyphallic*, or *Phallic*.)

*Bacchiac. *Βαχχιε, Βαχχιε, Βαχχιε*. *Scal.*

Τοξὰ τ' εὐλο | *γησῶ*. *Hec.* 465.

Ιχθυὸς ἐφέρειν | *ἐφέρειν*. Or. 1468.

Οὐ μὲ παρὲβα | *φασμα*. *Hec.* 704.

Ἀν μὲ χεῖρὶ φα | *νεοί*. *Soph. Aj.* 409.

Τιθεμένα σπα | *ραγμοῖς*. *Eur. Hec.* 657.†

Οἶον ἐργον | *τελεισας*. Or. 832.‡

* The person who celebrated the honour of Bacchus in songs used three Trochees. *Bacche, Bacche, Bacche, Ter.* These poems or songs were shamefully licentious, and their very name was base.

† More properly than *Ionics*, as they are named by the Scholiast. The same may be said of the following line, on account of the common syllable.

‡ *ὕπνωσσει λεγείς*. Or. 173. is called an *Ithyphallic*, but is rather an *Antispastic*.

52 4. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPHTHEMIMERIS— (*Euripedean*,* *Lecythian*.)

*Glyconian. *Ωλεναῖοι* | *ματὲρος*. *Ph.* 313.

Καδμὸς ἐμὸς | *ταῖδε γὰν*. *Ib.* 641.

Σφαγιὸν εἴθε | *ματὲρα*. Or. 840.†

* So called because *Aristophanes* jocosely rallies *Euripides*, in this measure, subjoining to the first part of the *Trimeter*, this verse,

Ἀγκυβιον α | *πῶλῖσι*. *King on Or.* 727.

† The following are impure.

Ἡμερὰ δ' ἰ | *πιοχῆσει*. *Hec.* 692. *Soph. Aj.* 400,

on account of the *Spondee* in the third place. It may therefore be an *Ionic Dimeter Catalectic*, (a *Clitomachian*.) *Ph.* 217, 657. Or. 1375.

Ἐτερος εἰς α | *γῶν ἑτερον*. Or. 1537.

More properly a *Pæonic*, or *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*. Or. 807, or *Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*. Or. 805.

Αἰσθημα | σιν πετραν. Or. 982.

Μελος βαρβα | ρω βοα. Or. 1386. Ph. 692.

More properly *Antispastics*, *Dimeter Catalectic*, or *Pherecratic*.

5. DIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian*.) See *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Βαρβαροις εν | ευμαρισι. Or. 1370.

Ποι τραπωμαι | ποι πορευτω. Hec. 1099.

Σφιγγος αναφε | ροις ονειδης. Ph. 1722.

Φρυγιον ασυ | καλλιβωλον. Or. 1382.

Τελος εχει δαι | μων βροτοισι. Ib. 1545.

Καλλιποταμος | υδατος ινα τι. Ph. 648.

Κρα̃τα φοιων | ολισιθης. Ib. 668.

Χλοιρα διεγμα | των κοραισι. Ib. 664.*

* The following are impure.

Ου γαρ εμοι θε | λει συνηβαν. Anac. 87-4.

More properly an *Epichoriambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

† Οϊανθεις ι | εισα βοτρων. Eur. Ph. 238.

More properly an *Antispastic*, Or. 307, or impure *Ionic*, Ph. 1081.

† Β. οϊανθας.

Σαρκων οσε | ων τ' εμπλησθω. Hec. 1071.

An *Antispastic*, or *Dactylic Hephthemimeris*.—ων Synizesis.

Οι δ' εχω δρα | μειν εκ οιδω. Anac. 24.4.

An *Antispastic* impure, so called by Antipathy. See *Antispastic*.

τας αποζυ | γεισας δομων. Ph. 332.

Περγαμων Α | πολλωνων. Or. 1389.

Stesichorean, or *Antispastic*, by Antipathy.

πολιον αιδιε | αμπαταμινος. Or. 1376.

More properly a *Pæonic*, or *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

54. 6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Bacchilidean*.)

As εγὼ μ' ὁ | τοξότας Πα | ρις. Or. 1409.

The following is impure.

Γας ἐκ πατρὶ | ας ἀπώλε | σιν. Hec. 947.

An *Asynartetus* of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and an *Iambic Base*. Or. 1416.

55. 7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic*.)

Οἱ δὲ πρὸς θρο | νος ἐσθ' μο | λοντες. Or. 1408.

Ω τέκνον τέ | κνον ταλαίνας | ματρός. Hec. 694.

The following, Λευκὸν δ' ἐμβα | λυσά πηχυν τριτοῖς. Or. 1466, is a *Trochaic*; or an *Asynartetus*, of an *Ithyphallic* and *Anapaestic* base, if the δ be struck out, which is not found in the ancient editions. It is in the above form an *Antisphastic*, compare Hec. 929. 1074. Or. 166.

Εννεπύσι | κατθανη κατθ | ανη. Or. 1462. A *Stesichorean* or *Asynartete*, from an *Ithyphallic*, and an *Iambic base*.

Μηχαρ' ορίζο | μαι γαμψ' δυο | φρονος. Æsch. Supr. 395. Pauw; or rather an *Epichoriambic Trimeter Catalectic*. Schütz. ορίζε μοι.

56. 8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Sotadic, Archilochian*.)

Ζεῦ πατερ, γὰ | μοι μὲν ἔκ' ἐ | δαΐσαμην. Hephæst.

57. 9. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian*.)

Οὐκ ἱάμβος | ἀλλὰ σε τρο | χαιὸς ἀρδεῖ. Scal.

The following verse is impure. (*Stesichorean*.)

Ὅθεν εἰς το | τε πτερωτὸν | αἰλιχ. Or. 1001.

58. 10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic*.)

Ἠλθον εἰς δο | μὲς ἰν' αὐθ' ἐ | κασα σοι λεγῶ. Or. 1400.

11. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Sotadic.*)

Οὐκ αλὶς πο | νηρίας ην | προσθεις αυ σε | αυτον. *Scal.*

Οὐδ' Ἀμειψι | αν ὀρατε | πτωχον οντ' ἐ | φ' ἡμιν. *Herhæst.*

12. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Archilochian, Epicharmian, Hipponactean.*)

This kind of verse is very familiar to the *Tragic* and *Comic* poets.

Πρ' εἰν ἔτος | ὅς πεφευγε | τ' αἶμον εκδο | μων ξιφος. *Or.*
1506. Pure. B. has εκ δομων ταιμον ξιφος.

Πανταχθ ζην | ἡδὺ μαλλον | η θανειν τοις σωφροσιν. *Ib.*
1509.

Ἀπιχε φασγα | νον πιλας γαρ | δεινον αυταυ | γει φδ-
νον. *Ib.* 1519.

Μενελεων δ' ε | τ ἄβρος ημιν | αναλαβειν ει | σω ξιφους.
Ib. 1531.

Ἀλλα μετα βε | λευσομεσθα | τατο δ' ε κα | λως λεγεις.
Ib. 1526.

Ηρχεις ειτ ἐ | γω δικην δω | σω κακων ὁ | μη σφαλεις.
Eur. I. A. 384.

Ἀδικια γ' ω | θεοῖ Μυκηναῖς | μη ἔνθαδ' ανακα | λει-
θεις. *Ph.* 621. B. γε ση ω—611.

In *Trochaic* verse, the *Tragic* poets observed this rule,

—Finis ut quarti pedis

Nominis verbive fine comma primum clauderet.

For this reason, Morell has corrected the following verses, as under.

Και γαρ εδὲ | τοι λῖαν γ' ἐ | μοι. *Eur. I. A.* 1385.

τοι λῖαν γε | μοι—thus, τρεσδε | μοι. *Æsch. Ag.* 167X.

Τον τε της θε | ας παιδ', ω τικ | ιονγ' ὃ διτρε' ε' | ληλυ-
θας. *Ib.* I. A. 1339.

Observe also in the second place, and third, an *Epitritus quartus*, instead of a *Ditrocheus*, or *Epitritus secundus*.

Corrected thus, Τοντε παιδα | της θεας, τε-κνον, ὃ
γι διτρε' | ε.—

Or thus, Τον τε της θε | ας τε-κνον, παιδ' | ὃ γε—

Προς γενεια | δος, προς δεξι | ας σης προς τε | μητερο ~~ς~~.
Ib. 909.

Amended thus, Προς γενεια | δος τε, σης τε | δεξιας ~~ς~~
προς μητερος.

Or if it be allowed to make *ει* short, or if *εια* be ~~ς~~
a synizesis, then thus, Προς γε-νειαδος | δεξιας προς |
σης τε, προς τε | μητερος.

Or thus, Δεξιας προς | σης, γε-νειαδος | σης τε, προ-
τε | μητερος.

Τι το δικαιον | τανγ' αρ ε | χοιμεν αντειπ | εν ιπος—
Ibid. 1391.

This line is variously corrected.

By Canter and Barnes, thus, ταντογ' αρ ε |

By Morell, thus, ταντογ' αρ' αν | εχομεν αντειπ | εν.

Or thus, ταντ; εχομεν | αρανγ' αντειπ | εν.

Τι δε φευγεις τικ | ιον; Τον Αχιλλε | α τον ιδειν αισχ
| νομαι. *Ib.* 1341.

Where Barnes only says that the last syllable in *Αχιλλεα* ought to be long.

But there is an *Anapaest* in the first place; a *Dac-
tyl* in the third and fifth, and the comma, or part of

the member is not separated, as the course or nature of the measure requires.

Morell reads thus, *Τι δὲ τι-κνοι φινυ | ις; τοι Αχι-
λῆϊ | τοι ἰοιδεῖν αἰσχ | νομαι.*

*Μαρτυρεῖς σαυτ | υ. Τα τε δε | υμαδων χρηστ | κρη.
Ion. 532.*

Morell reads, *| ω τα τε δευ | ιμαδων χρηστ | —*

*Ωδε παμπη | δηδε πας λα | ος. Æsch. Per. 726.
Sch. πας λαος.*

Morell would read, *δην δε λαος | πας—σο αὐτο | παυ.
—υ. 727.*

*Στειχίτε θ' ουγι | ροντις προς δε | μης πιπρωμε | νης
τωδν. Ag. 1668.*

This verse is faulty, in that in the first place it has a *Dactyl*, in the third and seventh place two *Spondees*, nor are the commas rightly separated.

Stanley strikes out *τωδν*.—Others would read,

*Στειχίτε γυροι | τις δε προς δε | μης πιπρωμε | νης
τις οφ οφίς.*

Morell amends thus, *Στειχεθ' ουγι | ροντις ηδη | προς
δομης πι | πρωμις.*

Again, *Σωφρονης γινω | μης θ' αμαρτη | τω κρατη
τα | —Ib. 1675.*

Stanley reads, *μης θ' αμαρτειν | τωι κρατηντα | δυσ-
φορον.*

Pauw, *μης θ' αμαρτειν | τω κρατηντι δυσφοροι*; but this contradicts all the ancient editions, and the manuscript.

Σ. γ. θ' ηκ αμαρτειν εις τωι κρατηντα.

Morell would read, Σωφροσιν γινῶ | μὴ δ' ἄρ' εἴτ' εἰς |
τοὶ κρείττους' ἂ | μαρτυρεῖν.

Est certe abhorrere a recta mente in imperantem.

It is to be observed that the prepositions, or α in composition, although attached to the beginning of words, may be considered as single words; as,

Ταῦτα μοι δι | πλημερίμῃ α | φραστοί εἰσιν | ἐν φρεσὶ.
Æsch. Pers. 163.

Οὐδὲ γάμος τιν | εἰχὲ τῇ προ | φασιν ἡμ' ἐκομισ' ἐκ δα-
μων. *Eur. I. A.* 884.

But on account of the *Anapest* in the fifth place, it ought to be read, εἰχὲ προφασιν | ἡμ' ἐκομισιν | —See below, *I. A.* 336, 324.

But the following may stand, where the pause, or first comma, may be a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, instead of the common *Acatalectic*, on account of the diversity of the things-spoken of.

Εἰ δοκεῖ, στειχ | ἀμειν | Ω γιν | ναιον εἰρη | κως εἶπες.
Soph. Phil. 1442.

The following may be thus corrected *en passant*.

Τίς δ' ἦτ' ἐν πυ | λαισι θορυβός | —*Eur. I. A.* 317.

read, Τίς ἄρα γ' ἐν πυ | —or, Τίς γὰρ ἐν πυ | —

Πολέως' ὡς αἶ | χων ἀνὴρ πᾶς | —*Ib.* 375, read πο-
λῖος—

Ἀποτρεπὺ τ' ἂ | ληθες. Οὗτοι | κατὰινω λι | ἀν σ' ἐγώ.
Ib. 336.

Where in the fifth place, there is an *Iambus*. *Barnes*, not more fortunate, instead of an *Iambus*, gives a *Spondee*.

— | ληθες Οὗτοι | κατὰινω λι | —

or,— | ληθες. Ου κατ | αιησα λι | —

read, — | ληθες. Ου κατ | αιησα λι | αν σ' ιγα.

— || μυριον ο | ρᾶν φαιος. *Ib.* 1394. read— || μυριον
γ' ο | —or, μυριον ἴσο | ρᾶν φαιος.

Βαρβαρων. Ελλ | ηνας εικος | αρχειν. Αλλ' υ | βαρβαρους.
Ib. 1400.

Grotius reads, αρχειν—*Doric*;—but without necessity. B. βαρβαρωνιδ'—

Morell would read—Ελλ | ηνας αρχειν | εικος. Αλλ'
υ | —

Εα' τινος δε | —*Ion.* 540, εα a *Synizesis*, as sometimes in monosyllabically.

Παις ἢ σοι γε | —*Ib.* 559, read Παις ὃ σοι γε | —*Scal.*

— || ὁ ποτμος σ' ἔξεν | ρεν, τεκνον. *Ib.* 554. read,

— || ὁ ποτμος ἔξεν | ρε σε τε-κνον. See v. 1254. or,

|| σε τε-κνον ἔξεν | ρεν ὁ πο-τμος. or,

|| σ' ὁ ποτμος ἔξεν | ρεν, τεκνον.

The first syllable in ποτμος is short in *Æsch. Pr.* 198. *Orph. Argonaut.* 1288.

Εξιμι πατε | ρα δε γε μοι δος || *Ph.* 618. *Barnes.*

Ειμι τουδε | πατερα μοι δος. *King. Valck.*

—καλα μηχα | νηματα. *Eur. Herc. f.* 855.

There is perhaps no other instance in which this poet makes the first syllable in καλος long.

Read,— || καλα τα μηχα | νηματα, or with *Scal.* καίνα
μηχα | νηματα.

Δεινος μυκᾶ | ται—*Ib.* 870. read Δεινα—*Canter.*

Διατιναξαν | τος δωμα Πει | θεως αλλ' εξαν | ιγατα.
Bacch. 606.

—τος το Πειθεως | δωμ' αλλ' εξαν | —*Canter.*

Διατιναξαν | τος δὲ Πενθε | υς ἀλλ' ἴξαν | — *Barnes*.

But *Morell* supposes this line irremediable, without omitting the *αλλα*, as the only means of avoiding the *Spondee* in the uneven places; and changing it into *αταρ*: so that according to him, the line will read

Διατιναξαν | τος το Πενθεις | δὲ Αταρ ἴξαν | ιετασι.

— || Ωσπερ θηλει | ας πιλας. *Æsch. Ag.* 1663. read αττι.

Μη προτιμη | σης ματαιων | τωι δ' ὀλαγμα | τωι. *Ib.* 1664.

Και συ θησο | μιν κραταντε | τωιδε θυμα | τωι. *Ibid.* 1665.

Stanley from the Scholiast, reads, τωιδ' ὀλαγμασιν Εγω.

Και συ θησο | μιν κραταντε | τωιδε θυμα | τωι καλως *Canter.*—τωι Εγω.

Και συ παντ' ευ | θησομεν κρα | ταντε τωιδε | θυματων. *Pauw.*

Morell prefers Και συ τωιδε | θυματων ευ | τωιδε | κραταντε θησομεν. Or thus,

Και συ θησομεν | ευ κραταντε | παντα τωιδε | θυματων.

Or, as the poets frequently change the measure at the end of the play; if *Trimeter Hypercatalectic* be allowable; and that the sense may be more complete, he would alter the verse thus:

Τωδ' ἄρα θησομεν | ευκραταντε | τωιδε θυμα | τωι.

Or, Παντα θησομεν | ευ.—

Those verses are impure, which have a *Spondee* in the seventh place; as,

Μη πρετιμα | δητ' ἴμε χρε | τω σκοτω δι | καζειθαι.
Hephæst. 19, 89.

Also the *Trochees* of *Eupolis*, where a *Spondee* is used promiscuously; and an *Iambus* in the fourth place: such are *Ar. N.* 518, &c.

Ω θεωμε | νοι κατερω | προς γ' ὑμας εἰ | λυθεις.

Those may also be considered impure, which have a *Dactyl* in the uneven places.

The same licence may be admitted in *Trochaics*, as in *Iambics*, of elision in proper names, and even sometimes in other words, on account of the rapidity of pronunciation; thus, *Πυλαδην* pronounced *Π'λαδην* or *Πυλ'δην*.

Ου, πρεν ανδιεξ | ω Δαναοις αἰ | πασι. *I. A.* 324.

Συγγονοι τ' εἰ | μην, Πυλαδην τι || *Or.* 1535.

In the first line, *νοι* may be a *Synizesis*, or it was pronounced *Δαν' οις*—or perhaps rather—*ω Δαν' οισι* | *πασι*.

So, χιλιων αρ | χων, Πε' αμν τι || —*Irh. A.* 355.

— || Μυρμιδ'ων υ | τοι παρην. *Ib.* 1352.

So also, Εις θορυβοι εἰ | γω τοι κ' αυτος || ηλυθον ες τιτ' | ω ξενη. *Irh. A.* 1329.

Read, | γω και αυτας || ηλυθον—

Or, | γω δι καυτος || —

And, || αρσινας ως φο | να φονον. *I. T.* 1223.

Read rapidly, *αρσ'νας*, or *αρρ'νας*, or *αρσινας*.

|| πειθομενος γε | τῷ θεῷ. *Ion.* 560.

Read, *πειθόμενος*, or *πειθόμενος*, or *πιθόμενος*. *Soph.*
Ph. 1255.

Ως τι δὴ φεῦ | γεις ἐμὲ σάυτῃ. *Ion.* 525.

Read, | γεις με σάυτῃ || —

Αντιπινάξ' ἐλ | θων. *Bac.* 623.

Read, *Αντιπινάξ' ἐλθων*. An old copy also reads thus.

61 12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian—Anacreontic, Hipponactic.*)

Κλῦθι μεν γι | ροντος, ἐνι | θείῃα χερσὶ | πεπλε πύρρῃ.
Anac. 119.

Πῶς μέλει μοι | τῇ καλῇ τῇ | καλ' ἐχέσῃ | οἱ κύνεςοι.
Scal.

62 13. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic.*)

Συν γιγνέται | συν τ' ἐρεῖται | γὰρ εὖ εὖ εὖ | ἀξὸν ἀντι-
χων. Ibid.

63 14. PENTAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Callimachian.*)

Ἐρχεται πο | λὺς μιν Αἰγῶι | οἱ διατμήξ | ας ἀπ' οἴνῃ |
ρας χιῶ. Hephest. p. 19.

There are also other species of *Trochaic* verse,
Dicatalectic, Eurip. Or. 995. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1231;
Antic. Sapphics, of Dimeters Catalec-

OF THE IONIC A MAJORE.

Some have supposed this species of verse to have taken its name from the *Ionians*, because its rhythm, or movement, is swift and effeminate, resembling the disposition of that race of men.

The *Ionic* verse very rarely consists of *Ionics* alone,* but assumes to itself, *Trochaic* dipodes (or double feet), without reserving any fixed seats for them.†

* The reason is because feet end very inconveniently in two short syllables, where the voice cannot rest.

† Since the *Trochaic* Dipodes preserve the same proportion of time, and also begin with a long syllable.

The *Ionic a majore*, frequently admits of the *Pæon secundus*, in the first foot, for emphasis' sake. This, the first syllable in every verse, in some measure, requires, and this renders the same first syllable in some sort common. But it may be doubted whether such verses ought to be reckoned pure *Ionics*: for this licence would so confound the *Ionic* with the *Pæonic*, as to render them very difficult to be distinguished.

4/ 1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimer*.

Πρωτοειμι μν | χων. *Eurip. Hec.* 1065; or the base may be *Anapaestic*.

65 2. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Hipponactic.*)

Και σωφρονα | παλοισ. *Ph.* 183.*

Διρχαν προλι | πασα. *Ib.* 245.

* It may be remarked that these *Ionics* are called *ἱμνοί*, not because they contain one *Ionic*, and the half of another; but because the *Arsis* and *Thesis*, (or elevation and depression) are not in the ratio of equality, but in the ratio of double, or two to one, as in what musicians call triple time. This name therefore has rather reference to the rhythm, than to the measure.

Προσιπτε δ' ο | ρισας. *Or.* 1438. may be rather called an *Ionic*, than an *Iambic Penthemimeris*; on the contrary,

Διαιμον ο | νυχαι. *Hec.* 656. is more properly an *Iambic Penthemimer*, or a *Paonian Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, than an *Ionic*.

66 3. DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hepthemimeris*.

Η Παλλαδος | εν πολει. *Hec.* 466. In this measure the first syllable is indifferent; but the close is *Trochaic*, i. e. the foot preceding the last is a *Trochee*, and the last syllable is long. *Sch.* on *Hephæst*.

Thus, Αει πυκι | ναις θεοσις. *Soph.* *Aj.* 1226.

Telesilla, a Lyric poetess of *Argos*, according to *Scaliger*, used this kind of verse with a *Cæsura*.

Some give another mode of measuring such verses.

Των | ηλιβα | των θεωνων. *Acatalectic*.

Τοι | ωδ' υμε | ναιω. *Catalectic*.

It may rather be said perhaps, in verses so constituted, no licence is permitted in the last syllables, except in the *Catalectic* close.

Ουτε γαρ ο | ταν Κρισαν. *Soph.* *El.* 181. A *Paon*

primus, instead of an *Ionic*, or rather an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; as,

Ιδας ορας | ιερων. *Eur. Or.* 1383, or it may be an *Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, composed of an *Ionic* and *Choreus*, instead of a *Trochee*.

Παριανω πατ | ινασθην. *Eur. Ph.* 215. An *Antispaetic Dimeter Catalectic*, rather than an *Ionic* verse,

Πολως αφα | ιισειν. *Ib.* 1048. Here *ως* may be a *Synizesis*; but the verse is still impure; and the more so on account of an *Amphibrach* for a *Cretic*. It may rather be called a *Pæonic Dimeter Acatalectic*, and in the *Antistrophe*, a *Cretic* for a *Pæon*. For, *αφα | ιισσειν* is inadmissible among the *Attic* writers.

4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Δαρναδ' ις | ρας προσισχι. *Hec.* 459. B. *αισχι*.

Παρθενισι | τηβαιαισι. *Eur. Ph.* 659.

Γαιαν α νιν | ευηλοις. *Antistrophe* 679. In the Bodleian manuscript, *ευηλοισι*; a *Ditrocheus*, or double *Trochee*, or an *Epitritus quartus*—or *ευηλησι* according to *Barnes*. Hence it becomes an *Antispaetic*. See *Antispaetic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Ηισιν | αρματευσας. *Or.* 995. more properly an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*. On the contrary,

Δι αιματος | ε προλειπει. *Ib.* 815.

Δεδυκε μεν | α σελανα. *Hephæst.*

Τον δ' εν Δανα | ιδων πολει. *Or.* 1249-50. *Barnes*.

Τλαμων τι γαρ | ιδει μ' αφαν. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1355. are by some called *Antispaetic Dimeter Catalectic*;

by others, *Iambic Hephthemimer*; and by Morell, *Ionica*, κατ' αντιπαθειαν, or *Epionics*.

Καδμος εμο | λε τανθι γαν. *Eur. Ph.* 641.

Ιω Νεμε | σις και Διος. *Ib.* 189.

Αιεν σκοτι | α κρυπτεται. *Ib.* 348. These may also be called *Epionics*. Β. αιεν αιαγματων.

Οινανθας ι | εισα βοτρυν. *Ib.* 238. called by some a *Trochaic*. It may be called an *Antisphastic*, composed of *Epitrites*, first and second; or rather it is an *Epichoriambic*.

Ιαχατ' ην ε | μοιος οτε. *Ib.* 1047. Β. ομοιος, Οποτι.

Ορμησας' επ | εργον οδεν. *Antistr.* 1071; rather an impure *Antisphastic*.

Θρηκης λογχο | φερει νοπλον. *Hec.* 1089. Of this verse there are various opinions. Morell considers it an *Antisphastic*. It may be considered as composed of an *Epitritus* and *Ditrochaus*, the first of the *Ditrochaus* resolved.

Εν δαιδαλι | αις ποικιλλουσ'. *Hec.* 470. Β. Δαιδα-
λειαισι. On account of the double *Spondee*, this verse cannot be reckoned pure. It is rather a *Hypercatalectic*, composed of an *Ionic*, a *Molossus*, i. e. the short syllables of the *Ionic* contracted, and a syllable over. It might perhaps be read,

Εν δαιδαλι | αισι ποικι—

λλουσ' ανθοκρο | κοισι πηναις.

And in the *Antistrophe*,

Αργειος ε | γω δε ξεινα—479-80.

Ταδ' εν χθονι | δη κεκλημαι, which are only not pure *Ionics*.

Ελκεῖς μακρο | πην ζων. *Ph.* 1531. So;

Τις την υδρι | αν υμων. *Hephæst.* is called a *Chiomachian*. It is to be remarked, however, that a *Molossus* rarely enters into the composition of an *Ionic* verse, and that only in the even places; that four or five long syllables may not come together.

In scenam missus tanto cum pondere versus. *Hor.*

A. P.

8 5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Νυν δ' ὅτος α | νιται τυγι | ρω. *Soph. Aj.* 1232.

Κλωθ ει | φαντι φαιδι | μον. *Pind. Olym. α.* 1. 41.

These following are not pure.

Συν Δηλια | σιν τι κυραι | σιν. *Hec.* 462.

Μοσχος ἄδα | ματον πισσημα. *Ph.* 643. More properly a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Πα ποτε κε | ραννοι Διος | η. *Soph. El.* 825.

Επωδικος. *Schol.*

An *Epichoriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*; (the second of the *Epitrite* resolved,) or it may be a *Glyconic*.

9 6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Praxillean.*)

Ουδας θανα | τε τρυφον α | ηδης. *Scal.* pure.

Οικτραι βιο | ταν ιχυσαν | οικois. *Eur. Hec.* 457.*

Πληρης μεν ι | φανιτ' ἄ σε | λανα. *Hephæst.*

* Αλκιαν Αρι | α τε, τον μα | λερον. *Soph. Oed. T.* 199. In the second place, the *Schol.* makes the foot a *Pæon tertius*; more properly a *Ditrochæus*: for the *Attic* accusative in α, is long; as in *Ετροκλια*. *Eur. Ph.* 1258.

—ω παταρα | τοι ποι και με | φυγα. *Hec.* 1064.—

Either an *Antispastic*, of a *Pæon* first, &c. *Schol.* but the penult in *αματος* is long, see *Soph. An.* 984; *Oed.*

T. 1363. It may therefore be a *Choriambic*; or rather an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Τοφλν ποδός | εξαγανός | ει φας. Eur. Ph. 1535.

Ἐ. σπουτὲς τες. Οποτὲ τῆς | χερσὶας ἑρὶς | αἶρας. Ib.

Or. 810—σιος *Synizesis*.

Αλυσισι | χερσὶας φερὸ | μανῶν. v. 982. an *Ephionic*.

70. 7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

B. ἀνῆξι. Αἰεὶ κατὲ | χων ἀνῆξι | μὲν ξίφους. Eur.

Ph. 343.*

Πολλοὶ μὲν ἂ | νοῖας θέρῃ | ποτὲς τοί. Scal.

* βαλοῖμ᾽ ἔρῳ | τῷ φουγάδᾳ | μελίων. Ph. 170.

The ancient editions had βαλλοίμ᾽ to satisfy the measure. βαλλοίμ᾽ renders it a more pure *Ionic*; but βαλοίμ᾽ will rather give a *Pæonic*.

B. ἰερὸθρονον. Διὰ τὸ τας | ὄρεσι θοῶν | τοῖς ὅμμα. Or. 1387. *Ephionic*; or it may be an *Asynartete* of a *Trochaic Penthemimeris*, and *Base*; or of a *Trochaic Base*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

Δεπτὲ δὴνα | κοῦ ὡ φίλα | φωνεῖ μοι. v. 146.

As a *Ditrocheus* is in a manner of equal time with an *Ionic*; so is a *Cretic* with an *Antibacchius*. The verse therefore is rightly denominated a *Trimeter Catalectic*; but it is an *Ephionic*, on account of the double *Iambus*.

Thus: Καὶ τοὶ γυνὲ | αὖ τιμὸς | ὡ παὶ παῖ. Soph. An. 961.

This verse is called by the *Schol.* a *Catalectic*; but ὡ παὶ παῖ may be considered an *Antibacchius*, on account of the common syllable, rather than a *Molossæus*. Or it may be an *Anapaestic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Ζεύς, ὅς ἐφ' ὅρα πάντα καὶ κρατύνει. *Soph. El.* 176.

An *Ephionic* or rather a *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

1) 8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Æolic*.)

Κρησσαι νυ πο | θ' ᾠδ' ἐμμελε | ως ποδίσσιν.

Ωρχευνθ' ἄπα· | λoις ἀμφ' ἔρο | ντα βωμον. *Hephæst.*

Τοι βωλ' ἔτιγ | ἔ γαρ Δρυα | δέσσι λυβα. *Id. Arn.*

Many of this species are found impure, particularly in *Eurip.* *Orest.*

2^α 9. A TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Ματρε τρε | νων χαιρε με | λων Καλλιόπης. *Scal.*

3 10. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*A Sapphic*.)

Θ σάληρος α | νης σκαιο νο | ιι, δυσμορος | ανη. *Id.*

Ἡεν ποτε | φασιν Δία | τον τετπικε | ρανον. *Hephæst.*

4 11. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Παι φραζο | πως δωρα βι | ἔ Ζεύς ἐδ | δα λαβεν. *Scal.**

* Εὐ Ολυμπι | ἀδινικων | ἰλα φρε | τω χαριν. *Pind. Ol.* 10. 21. *Sch.*

But contrary *Ionics* are not wont to be so connected. It may be therefore an *Asynartete*.

5 12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Ionic*.)

Ζημία μο | ρος των αχα | λινων φομα | των ακριβης. *Scal.*

These are pure or legitimate *Ionics*; but the impure claim so much licence, that they admit all these feet; an *Anapest*, and a *Pyrrich*, with the first resolved,

— | τα πηλαγοι ε | — Or. 1247.—

a *Dactyl* and a *Pyrrich*, with the second resolved;

Καδμος εμολε | — Ph. 641.—

a *Molossus*, with the short vowels contracted; as,

— | πιν ζων. Ib. 1531.—

a second *Pæon*;

Προσηπι δ' ο | — Or. 1438. Μυκηιδε. | — Ib. 1246.—

a *Tribrachys* and a *Pyrrich*, by resolving the second of the *Pæon*.

Ετρα δ' ετε | ρεις αμειβε | ραι. Ib. 977. Rather than an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*; unless in the *Strophe*, the pronunciation be ετρα or ε'ε'ε'ε'.

and then, according as you have contracted either the first or middle final syllables, all are *Pæons*.

1. *P.* Ηισιν—Ib. 995. 2. *P.* above; 3. *P.* πρεκ-
πυσα | — Alc. 396. 4. *P.* Οπας τις | — Or. 810. B.
omits τις;

a *Tribrachys* and a *Trochee*, by resolving the first of the *Ditrocheus*.

Φοβος εχει με—Ib. 1255.—

a *Trochee* and *Tribrachys*, by resolving the third.

Πυροφορα δε | μων εχρησι. Ph. 647; an *Antispha-
s-
tic Glyconic*; or more properly perhaps a *Trochaic
Dimeter Acatalectic*.

To which will correspond the *Antithetic* or opposite verse, if you place the article before κρᾶτα.

Καδμος ωλισι | μαρμαρω, το

Κρᾶτα.—line 667.—

or it may be a *Catalectic*, by reading in the *Strophe*, Πυροφορ' ἐχρησ | εν δομων.—

a *Ditribrachys* by resolving all,

Αφίλω περ αφι | λους. *Soph.* *Aj.* 624. which may be also an *Iambic* or *Trochaic Penthemeter*; and *Ionics*, κατ' αντιπαθειαν, or *Ephionics*, are joined to *Iambic*, *Dipodia**, to *Choriambics*,† and to all the *Ephitrites*.‡

* λεπτε δονα | κας, ω φιλα | —*Eur.* *Or.* 146.

† Καλλιπλοια | μα 9^e Ελενα. —*Pind.* *Ol.* 3, 2, *Prosodiac.* See afterwards.

‡ 1. *Ephit.* — | δος Αργυριων — *Or.* 1247.

2. *Ephitr.* — | σιν τε κεραι | — *Hec.* 462.

3. *Ephitr.* — | μαρον πισσημ | — *Ph.* 648.

4. *Ephitr.* — | Θρηνης λογχο | — *Hec.* 1088-9.

THE IONIC A MINORE.

The lesser *Ionic*, if pure, instead of a double *Trochee*, or *Ditrocheus*, chooses a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*.

76 1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*.

Εφα τω δευρ | ο. *Scal.*

76 2. A DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Επι τανδ' εσσ | υβεις. *Hec.* 1082.

Less pure verses of this description, are the following.

Ἐν ὀπλοῖς ὄρμ | ησας. Or. 1289. B. ἐνοπλος.

Τοῖς δ' εἰς ἀρχυστ | αταν.

Μηχαναν ἐμπλ | κειν. Ib. 1422.

These may be rather called *Cretics*, or *Pæonics*: as also the following, Παιδα τὴν Τυνδ | αριδ' ὀ—which may be also called a *Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. Thus,

Οἷς γὰρ ἀνδρ | ὀδιν. Soph. An. 591, or a *Trichac Penthemim.*

78 3. A DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hepththemimeris*. (*Timocratican*.)

Ἐλατος ἀκρ | οκομοῖς. Ph. 1517.

Σικελος κομψ | ος ἀνερ.

Ποτὶ ταν ματ | ερ' εῖφα. Hephest.

Scaliger joins these two verses. See afterwards *Dipenthemimer*.

The following are impure,

Ποθον ἀμφι | δακρυτον. Ph. 332.

Μιγας ἐν τῷτ | οἷς θεος. Soph. Oed. T. 890.

Οἷον ἐργον | τελισας. Eur. Or. 832. An *Epiionic* Soph. Aj. 1218. or it may be an *Ithyphallic*.

Ἀγαμειμονειος παις. Or. 836. An *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; but if we read Ἀγαμειμονιος it may be an *Anapestic Penthemimeris*.

79 4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Μελεα παιδ | ος ἐνδίκαις. Eur. Suppl. 972, pure; so

Ῥοδινοῖσι τ | εφανισκοῖς. Anac. 5, 15.

Τὰ τοῖς ἐμοῖς | ε τυραννοῖς. Soph. Oed. T. 1114. or it may be an *Iambic Hepththemimeris*. Schol.

The following are less pure.

Στονα χησι | τε και γοσις. *Or.* 204, rather than an *Anapaest*.

Ιονιον | κατα ποιντον. *Ph.* 216, with the first syllable short, as the *Scholiast* rightly notices, composed of two *Paons*; since in *Dimeters*, the last syllable is not common. Thus,

Ζαθια τ' αντ | ρα δρακοντος. *Ib.* 239, or a *Pæonic*. But if the first be long, it is a *Prosodiac*, (*Dimeter Acatalectic*), as *Valc.* observes. If *ελατα* be added, from the following verse, as *Heath* does, it becomes a *Prosodiac Trimeter Brachycatalectic*; to which the twin verse, 228, will correspond well; if we read with the old editions—*χευσο | τευκταις*; or it may be *Catalectic*, with the defect of only one syllable.

Τυριος ω | τετρασκελης. *Ib.* 642. Rather a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*. Thus,

Πολυελικτ | εν αδοναν. *Ib.* 319.

Ουρειαι τε | σκοπιαι θειων. *Ib.* 240; *θειων* being a *Synizesis*. And instead of the *Dispondæus Octasepius*, which is not admissible in these places, it might be called a fourth *Epitrite*. But it is more properly an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*.

Ιδ' ο Θρηκων | Σαλμυδησσος. *Soph. An.* 981.

An *Epionic*, on account of the *Ditrocheus*, or double *Trochee*.

χωρει περι | βρυχιοισι. *Ib.* 543.

An *Ionic a minore*, of an *Ionic* and *Ditrochee*, according to the *Scholiast*.

But, if so measured, it becomes a legitimate *Ionic*

a *major*; to which the *Antithetic*, or opposite verse, by no means corresponds. Σπειραισι δικτ | νοκλωτοίς. But the first syllable in βρυχίοις from the second aorist of βρυχω, is shortened by *Hom. Apoll.* and *Æsch.* It may be therefore an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*, and then all will be right.

Ανα ταν ευρ | ωδη Τροίαν. *Ib.* *Aj.* 1209.

But the member of the *Antistrophe* is by no means like this: for it is composed of a *Ditrocheus*, and a *Dijambus*, says the *Scholiast*;

Ω ποιοι προ | γοιοι ποιων. viz. a *Periodic*.

But the *Doric* ταν, and the diphthong in Τροίαν before a vowel being short, it becomes a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*, to which the *Antithetic*, or opposite verse will well correspond.

Θιατω τερπ | ομαι κυρων. *Anac.* 39, 23. B. θιασω γεγνηθα.

Απαλην παιδ | α κατεχων. *Ib.* 66-7. B. κατεχειν.

Μεροπων δε | φυλα παντα. *Ib.* 3, 4. an *Ephionic*; thus,

Βρεφος ειμι | μη φοβησαι. *Ib.* 11. ανακλωμενος; or it may be, with the preceding, an *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

N. B. The *Pæon tertius*, unless in case of an *αναπλασις*, is never substituted for an *Ionic*. See *Pauw* on *Pindar. Ol.* 9. 39.

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Θανατς ςα | αναμνησθητ | ι. *Scal.*

Μονα δ' αιων | α. διαξυσ | α. *Eurip. Ph.* 1521.

The following are less pure.

Ελινας ε | πι λεκτρα, ταν | καλλ—*Eur. Hec.* 635.

Rather than an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.

Ε', ε ως γαυε | ος, ως φοβε | ρος. *Ph.* 128.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic; ε, ε', extraversum; i. e. considered as not belonging to the verse.

Τυριον οιδ | μα λιπυσ', ε | βαν. *Ib.* 210.

More properly an *Antispastic Dimeter Acatalectic*; (the second of the *Antispast* being resolved) to which the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse very well corresponds (v. 222,) provided—λεως be a *Synizesis*. So,

Προσειδον αμφ | ιβαλι μας | ον. *Ib.* 313, or they may be *Periodic* verses. Β. αμριβκλι.

Ιν' εν θρενους | αναβασ | ω. *Or.* 984.

Ακισαιο | τυφλον Αλι | ε. *Hec.* 1067. An *Ephionic*; or it may be a *Paeonic*.

Εκληρον, ετ' | επινυμφιδι | ος. *Soph. An.* 826. The last of the *Ionic* being resolved.

Τε κικλησκω, | τασδ' επωνυ | μον. *Oed. T.* 219; an *Ephionic*.

So, Τανδ' ιτοιμαν | οδον εκ ε | τι. *An.* 891; or an *Acatalectic*, the last syllable of the *Ionic* being resolved.

6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Κυρι ματιε | μαλερων φροντ | ιδων. *Scal.*

Διδιφρευτ | ε Μυρτιλη | φονον. *Eur. Or.* 991.

Ομανλος ων | υπιε ω χρυσ | ια. *Soph. Oed. T.* 197.*

* Or this verse may be a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; ε̄α, *Synizesis*.

The following verses are not pure.

B. μονοματωρ. Μονοματε | ρος οδυρμοις | ἱμοις. *Ph.* 1518; or an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Πλοκαμος, σκι | αζων δεραν | ιμαν. *Ib.* 316.

Ενθεν φονω | φονος ἔξα | μοι βων. *Or.* 814; an *Epiionic*, or *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

So, Φυσις ανε | ρων ετικτεν | εδε. *Soph. Oed. T.* 888.

B. εις αυδαν ποτ.—Τινα θροεις | λογον συ ποτν | ια. *Eur. Or.* 1248; or *Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

So, Επι φονω | χαμκιπιτει | ματρος. *Ib.* 1491.

Περι δ' ὦλε | νας δερα φιλτ | ατα. *Ph.* 169. *Epiionic*.

Also, Επι δυρι | και φονω και | ιμων. *Hec.* 647. *Anacławμενως*.

So, Τελεσαν τα | φοινισι | χειρι. *Soph. Oed. T.* 474; or an *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

B. νιφοβολοιο. Ιν' υπο διε | ασι νιφο | βολοις. *Eur. Ph.* 214.

Either a *Paeonic*, (rather than an *Anapestic Hephthemimeris*); but that it may correspond with its twin brother, it should be a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; either by resolving the last of the *Ionic*, (ισσι νιφοβο) or by pronouncing νιφο | βολοις rapidly, as νιφοβλης, unless in the *Antistrophe* we may prefix the article τας or τας το Λαω.

7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Χεε μοι νεκτ | ας ανυδρον | μελικον. *Scal.*

The following verses are impure.

B. ορειαν. Δαιτ' ανημε | ρεν ορειαν τ' | εκβαλαν. *Hec.* 1078. *Epiionic*.

So, Χρονία γὰρ | πιστὸν ὅδ' ἐν | ἀζέται. *Or.* 152;
and,

Δυσὶ ἀναξ | τα τε σα χρυσ | εστρεφον. *Soph.* *Oed.*
T. 212.

Φυγὰς ἀποσ | αλεις ὁμαιμ | ε' λωβα. *Eur.* *Ph.* 323;
rather *Acatalectic*, if you call the last foot a *Molossus*: but a vowel follows, if the last syllable were not otherwise common.

So: Βαρυαλγῆτ' | ἡμοὶ δ' ἀχος | ἰσακε. *Soph.* *Aj.*
200.

Εἶχε δ' ἀλλῃ | ταδ' ἀλλὰ δ' ἐπ' | ἀλλοις. *An.* 142.
This the *Schol.* calls *Catalectic*; but others suppose that cannot be, unless we should read εἶχε δ' ἀλλῃ τα-
μεν ἀλλὰ | δ' ἐπ' ἀλλοις; but in that case they dispose
the verse otherwise, τα μεν ἀλλὰ | τα δ' ἐπ' ἀλλοις;
τα μεναλλ | δ' ἐπ' ἀλλοις, in the old editions; hence
Johnson has in his edition, ταδ' ἀλλὰ δ' ἐπ' ἀλλοις;
and also Burton. Thus it will be an *Antisphaestic*
Trimeter Brachycatalectic; or rather a *Cretic*, or
Pæonic Trimeter Hypercatalectic, to which the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse corresponds; *Στίχων Syni-*
zesis.

Διδυμὰς ἂ | λος τ', ἀκται βοσπ | αρίαι. *Ib.* 980.

The *Dispondee* is not pleasing. It may be an *Antisphaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, with the third
of the *Epitrites*, (the first syllable being resolved)
and the fourth *Epitrite*, with an *Iambus*; or, rather
an *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic* base, and a *Dactylic*
Penthemimeris.

73 8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic.*)

Γλυκοφορμιγγ | ες ὕμνοι Διὸς | ἰδὸς αὐρας. *Scal.*

Πρὸς ἐμὲ γὰρ | κακὸν ἔμο | λε τὸν δ' ἄχῃ. *Eur. Ph.*

357.

Ἐκρατησας | τὴ παντ' ἰνδαίμ | ονος ὀλβῳ. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1220; rather an *Anapaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, or a *Dipenthemim*.

Θανᾶτων δ' ἰ | μα χῶρα πυργ | ος ἀνέσας. *Ib.* 1223; or, an *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and an *Adonic*, or with an *Anapaestic base*. *Anacreon* in the sweetest numbers writes,

Ἀπο μοι θά | νειν γένοιτ' ὅ | γὰρ αἰ ἄλλη.

Λιπὸν; ἐκ πο | τὸν γένοιτ' ὅ | δαμα τινιδι. *Frag.*

Where in the last place there is an *Ionic*, the rest as you please. *Scal.* *Barnes* measures those two lines otherwise; dividing them into four verses.

9. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Τι λέγεις θυμ | ε; ἔγωγ'; ἐν | ἐν ἄλιτρον | θιός. *Scal.*

Μεγαλὼ δ' ἤντε μ' ἔρωσ ἰ | κοψεν ὥστε | χαλκίους.

Πελεκεί, χεῖμερι δ' ἰ | λῆσεν ἐν χα | ραδρα. *Hephæst-Baxter, Mattaire and Barnes*, measure these in four verses.

10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Παφία φειδ | εὖ δεσποιν | α γέροντεισ. *Scal.*

11. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Phalecian.*)

Θεραπύων | φυγαὶ αὐλᾶν | φυγαὶ ἔσι | δεκάκισ. *Ib.*

12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian*)

Κακοδαιμών | κακοπραγμών | κακοπαιγμών | κακοπέισ-
μων. *Ib.*

Εμε δειλαν | εμε πασαν | κακοταταν | πιδιχοισαν. *He-
phæst.*

These are pure or legitimate; but almost all the impure verses admit* the same feet, with the impure greater *Ionics*; as the *Epionics* also admit *Ditrochai*. We may observe only that the *Molossus* is placed at the end, or in the even places of the greater *Ionic* measure; but that in the lesser *Ionic*, that foot is put at the beginning, or in the uneven places; and that the greater *Ionic* measure very rarely terminates in an *Ionic* foot.

* In this verse, a *Pæon primus* is very seldom found.

The second *Pæon* is found *Phæniss.* 128, 210. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

The third *Pæon*, *Hecuba*, 635. 1067. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

The fourth *Pæon*, *Or.* 1243, *Ph.* 214. *Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Epitrit. 1, *Or.* 984. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Epitr. 2, *Soph. Oed. T.* 665. *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and *Or.* 832 *Catalectic.*

Epitr. 3, *Or.* 814. *Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Epitr. 4, *Ph.* 221. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

Note. When the verse is to be examined or tested, not by the number of feet, but by the space of the times; the diminution of time in the first *Dipodia* may be made up from the following: as, when a third *Pæon* is used, and a *Ditrochæus Heptasemus*, or second *Epitrite* follows the last short syllable. This communion, or connection, the musicians call *ανακλασις*; and when such verses occur, they are called *ανακλωμενα*; as,

Μετοινυκτι | οis ποθ' ὤραις. *Anac.* 3.

| κατιδυν i | ρωτα φευγων. *Hephæst.*

Or, these may be *Iambic Hephthemimer*. *Soph. El.* 1073.

N. B. The measure is termed *ανακλωμενον*; because in it, the deficient time in one foot is reflected, and compensated in the following foot. *Schol. on Hephæst.*

The *Galliambic* verse, according to *Victorinus*, is formed by resolving the long syllables of the *Tetrameter Catalectic*. This verse is called by some, as he observes, *Metroiacon* or *Bacchiacon*.

Verses composed in this manner are very sweet.

χαλιπῶς εἰ | ῥως βαδίζοντ' | κειλευσεῖ | συντρεχειν.

The *Galliambics* of *Hephæstion*, are very different from this;

Γαλλαι μὴ | τρὸς ὀρείης | φιλοθύρσοι | δρομαδῆς.

Γαλλαῖς μὴ | τρὸς ορείνης | φιλοθύρσι | δρομασιν. *Scal.*
Which may more properly be called an *Antisphæstic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, or an *Asynartete*, of an *Anaphæstic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and a *Penthemimeris*.

CHORIAMBIC VERSE.

The principal foot in this verse is a *Choriambus*, whence it takes its name. It properly ends in a *Dactyl* or *Cretic*; and sometimes by resolving the first syllable of the *Trochee* into two short syllables, it admits a *Tribrachys*; very rarely a *Molossus*.

1. MONOMETER.

Ω μαι ἴγῳ. *Eur. Hec.* 1056.

2. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*.

Ταυδε γυναικ | αν. *Hec.* 1070.

An *Adonic*, or *Dactylic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian*.)
 Αλιος αυγ | αζει. *Hecuba* 637 ; which is a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambic*.

Ειθε μοι ομ | ματαν. *Hec.* 1066.

Αμφιπολοι | φρυγες. *Or.* 1417.

Εντροφος αμ | ερα. *Soph.* *Aj.* 628.

—θων, η νοσων | ματαν. *Antistrophe* 642.

Where instead of a *Choriambus*, there is a third *Epitrite*.

Perhaps in the time of *Sophocles*, when the *Ionic* letter *η* had not yet been received at *Athens*, the common vowel, which represented both the long and short sound, was pronounced so weakly, that the last example might be counted a *Choriambus*.

If the *Doric* *ω* was put for *η*, as *μα* for *μη*, or *ματαν* *η* *νοσων*; otherwise, if we read in the *Strophe*, *Εντροφος εν αμ | ερα*, or *εν αμερα | τροφος*, then we should find no more difficulty, and should have twin verses; viz. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

4. DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hephthemimeris*.

Πορθμον αιξ | ω ταλας. *Hec.* 1106.

Πε φαιθων | Αλιος. *Soph.* *El.* 826.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Φοιταλες | φευ μοχθων. *Or.* 327.

Δεινων ποιων | ως παντες. *Antistrophe* 343.

Perhaps *Acatalect*: for a *Molossus* is a foot of equal time with a *Choriambus*. But here also an *Epitrit*. 3, is opposed to a *Choriambus*, unless the second syllable in *φειταλιος* from *φειταω*, and before a liquid, be made long; then it would be an *Iambic Dimeter Catalectic*, on account of the common syllable, or rather an *Antispastic*, to which the *Antithetic*, or contrasted verse corresponds.

χρυσιο κυκλ | οι φειγγος. *Ph.* 181.

More rightly a *Dactylic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Ηξει δε και | πολυπυς. *Soph. Elect.* 490.

A third *Epitrite* as above, or more properly an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

—των υδατων | πατερα. *Hec.* 450.

Μηποτε μη | ποτε τωδ'. *Ph.* 198. These may be called *Dactylic Penthemim*.

Ως ατρεμαι | α κιντρα. *Ph.* 182; or, *Iambic Hephthemim*.

The verse closes very sweetly with a *Bacchius*.

Ανθοκοκοισ | ι πηναις. *Hec.* 471, which is by *Scal* called an *Aristophanian*, and by *Diomede*, an *Archilochian*.

5. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Αμφι κλαδοις | ιζομενα. *Ph.* 1517-18.

Νιφοβολον τ' | ορος ιερον. *Ib.* 241.

Χρυσοφαινη | αν πτερυγαν. *Anac.* 173. 3.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambic*.

Ο μεγας ολβος, | α τ' αριστα. *Or.* 805.

Either a *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Γῆραια πο | δι τρομεραν. *Ph.* 310. B. γῆρα τρομε-
 ρα; or, *Anapaestic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*: but
 the first may be considered to be a *Ditrocheus*, ra-
 ther than an *Epitrit.* 4, unless, as *Heath* suggests,
 the old reading be retained, Γῆρα τρομεραν. An *Ana-*
pæstic base, or *Ionic Penthemim.*

Οὐδεν ἑλλειπ | ει γενεας. *Soph. An.* 593. either a
trochaic Stesichorean.

Ως πρεπει μα | τρι μακαρια. *Eur. Ph.* 348; the
 first syllable of the *Choriambic* being resolved.

Χρυσιοπηγητ | ων φαιων. *Or.* 838; or, more pro-
 perly a *Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or *Dac-*
tylic Hephthemim.

Τον λευκασπιν | Αργοθεν πειν. *Soph. An.* 107.

Πευκαεινθ' Ηφ | αιτον ἑλειν. *Antistr.* 125.

The *Schol.* had probably read Αργοθε πειν, as he
 calls it a *Choriambus*; yet it will not correspond
 with the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse, unless θ' be
 refixed, as the sense seems to require. This also
 may with more propriety be called a *Dactylic Heph-*
themim.

B. κυκνοπτερε. Κυκνοπτερον | καλλοσυνας. *Or.* 1394;
 unless the second in *κυκνοπτερον* be shortened.

B. αλαλαισι θ' ἄιεν. Συν αλαλαγαις | θ' αιαγμάτων.
Ph. 337.

—θ' ἄιεν αιαγμάτων the old reading, which some
 critics retain. Whence it becomes a *Trimeter Bra-*
chycatalectic, and the following Σκοτια κρυ-πτ | εται,
 in *Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Αελιξ | σεληνια. *Ph.* 180.

Ω Διος ἔρην | ος Ἀρτιμι. *Ib.* 199.

Χερος γεινοίμ | αν αφοβος. *Ib.* 243; either an *Iambic Hephthemim.*—γεινοίμ' αν—*Vossius*, χορως; and in the preceding verse, *Heath* has ειλισσειν ὅπως λεπτην | ἡ δυτατην. *Anac.* 66. 3, perhaps it should be λεπτος. See afterwards *Antisphastic*.

6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Οφελι προτερον | αιθιρα δυν | αι. *Soph. Aj.* 1211.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Θιων χοροποι | αναξ ὅπως | μοι. *Soph. Aj.* 707.

Ωμοι φοβη | μοι το προσερεπ | ον. *Ib.* 227; rather than *Periodics*.

Αλλ' αλαστο | ρος τις ὄϊς | υς. *Eur. Hec.* 949.

A *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*; or rather with the *Schol.* an *Epichoriambic*. But the first foot may be called a *Ditrocheus* rather than an *Epitrit*. 4.

7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Πολιον ἀφανες | αἰθερος εἶδ | ωλον. *Eur. Ph.* 1569

B. αἰθερος αφανες.

Mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Ος δορι Θηβ | αιας Μυκην | αισι. *Ph.* 194.

Μητι πατρω | ον ἰκοιτ' εἰς | ὄικον. *Hec.* 952;

or, an *Asynartete*, of a *Trochaic* and *Iambic Penthemimeris*. Το πτανον μεν | διωγμα των | πωλων. *Or.* 989. More properly an *Asynartete* of an *Anapaestic* base, and *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. *Barnes* in the last verse omits των.

Ω ποτνια χρ | υσειβος | ρυχι. *Ph.* 198.

Πικρον δ' ουμα | των θαλαμη | πολων. *Æsch. S. T.*

Ιλιάδας | αι με διωλ | ιεν. *Eur. Hec. 1062. Pro-*
sodiac.

18. 8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Ουδε μιν οτ | αν σθινοσ υδ | ι τροφαι. *Hephæst.*

Mixed, and *Epichoriambic*.

Δη ποτὲ ταν | Ιλιάδα σκ | οπιαν. *Hec. 930. B. Ιλιαρ*
δος ; or, an Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic.

Ποσειδωνι | οισ Αμυμων | ιοισι, most properly an *Ant-*
ispæstic. *Ph. 197. Valc. B. Αμυμωνισιοις υιασι.*

Οιμοι ξυμφ | ρας βαρυποτμ | ατατας. *Ph. 1354.*

Βοτρυχων τε | κυανοχρωτ | α χαιτας. *Ib. 315.*

Either an *Ionic a minore*, according to the *Scho-*
liast ; or, an *Epionic* ; or rather a *Trochaic Trimeter*
Brachycatalectic, on account of the common syllable.

Ταναιον αιθ | ις' αμπαλλεσθ' | αιματος. *Or. 322, of a*
Choriambus, &c. Schol. But as the first syllable
in *ταναιος*, is perhaps never long, it may be an impure
Antispæstic.

A *Trimeter Catalectic* is no where to be found ;
but a pretty sweet *Epichoriambic Trimeter* may ;
which is also called *Eupholidæan*.

Παλαι παλαι | ας απο συμφ | ορας δομων. *Or. 809.*
or, it may be an *Asynartete* of an *Iambic Penthem-*
imeris, and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

19. 9. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Φοιβε πατερ | χαιρε διδϋ | αγλαοφων | ον βιον. *Scal.*

Αι Κυθερει | ας ἐπιπνιειτ' | οργια λευκ | ωλεν. *He-*
phæst.

These are pure ; but impure, or mixed, admit al-
most all kinds of feet ; as a *Ditrochæus*, a *Pæon tri-*

nus, an *Epitrite*; *tertius*, and other feet, both *Pæons* and *Epitrites*; and by antipathy, a *Dijambus* and *Antisphast*; that, as there are *Epionics*, there may be also *Epichoriambs*. These gracefully end in an *Amphibrachys* or *Bacchius*. See observations on *Dimeter Catalectic* or *Hephthemimeris*.

107. 10. DIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Aristophanian*.)

Εν ραβδίοις | φασγίται. *Æsch. S. T. 364. Sch. ραβδίοις.*
Α μαρία | τυρανία. *Scal.*

108. 11. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Μησογυνής, Μησοπατὴρ Ομήρος. *Anac. 151.*
Αγαις, ὦ κλυ | τὰ θιγαῖοντ | α Λατοί. (*Pindaric*)
Hephæst.

109. 12. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Εκ ποταμῶ | πατερχαίμαι | καὶτα φεῖρο | α λαμπρῶ.
Anac. 88.

This verse is also called *Callimachian*, and is the sweetest of all.

Δευτε νυν ἀβρ | αὶ χαρίτες | καλλιχημοί | τε Μοῖσαι.
Hephæst.

Αναπετομαι | δὴ πρὸς Ολυμπ | οὐ περυγεῖτο | ἰ κεφαίῃ.
Anac. 87.

There are also *Pentameter Catalectics*, which take the same close.

Δαίμονες εὐ | υμνοτάτοι | Φοῖβε τε καὶ | Ζην διδυμῶν
| γενεαρχαί. *Hephæst*; and *Hexameters*:

Καινὸ γράφης | συνθεσῆως | τῆς Φιλίχῃ | Γραμματικὸν |
δωρεά φερω | πρὸς ὑμᾶς. *Ib.*

This *Philicus* however, according to *Scaliger*, was not the first who used this kind of verse. It was

used by *Simmias* the *Rhodian* before him, in those poems, which were entitled *πικύων* and *πτερυγας*.

ANTISPASTIC VERSE.

The pure *Antispastic* verse consists solely of *Antispasts* and *Iambuses*; ending, if it be not an *Acatalectic* verse, in portions of these feet; and legitimate verses do not even reject the first, third, and fourth *Epitrites*: this verse however, avoids concluding with its own feet. Such a conclusion of the verse, is extremely harsh and rough.

3. 1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Dochmaic*.)

Ἰδὺ πειθὸ | μαι. *Eutr. Or.* 144.

Ἰδαία μι | μνω. *Soph. Aj.* 606.

4. 2. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Βολαίς ἐε | λιγ. *Phæn.* 174.

Ἐμοὶ χρεὴν τυρ | φορεῖν. *Hec.* 629.

Εἰς ἀντλον ἱμπ | ισων. *Ib.* 1025. Or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

The following are not pure.

Ἀμτιβω κε | λευθον. *Or.* 1294. B. ἀμτιβομεν.

Ἰδαίον τε | βεταν. *Hec.* 944.

Ἀμερας βλε | φαρων. *Soph. Ant.* 104; or, *Trochaic Penthemimeris*. Some divide this verse otherwise, Ἀμερας βλε | φαρων Διεχαι, an impure *Antispastic*.

Τας φιλας καρδ | ιας. *Hec.* 1027. a *Cretic*; B. omits τας. So also,

Θηβαιαν ταιδ | ε γαν. *Phæn.* 1052.

ἰω μοι μοι | πατερ. *Ph.* 1512.

Ἀναξ εἰπον | μεν υ. *Soph. Oed. T.* 707; the twin to which is,

Ου των παιτων | θειων; because the first syllable of every *Strophe* is called common. The measure would be more clear with μα τον; since μα is sometimes negative.

3. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPHthemimeris. (*Phc-recreation.*)

Ταλαιν' ὥς ἐ | λελιξω. *Ph.* 1516.

Πονες υς αμφ | ι Τροϊαν. *Andr.* 305.

Ψυχην δὲ ἴμοι | κεραιστοι. *Anac.* 36. 11. or, *Iambic Hephthemimeris.*

Ἀντα ποντι | ας ἄντα. *Hec.* 444, or, *Anapestic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; thus,

Ἀνδρες προσχε | τι τον ιων

Εξευρημα | τι καινον.

Συμπτυκτοις Α | ιαπαιστοις. *Hephæst.* as also,

Φοιβη δαλα | μελαθρων. *Ph.* 213, or it is impure, as, are the following.

Θοαζαν ὁ | δ' αἰθερος. *Or.* 1542.

Λυμας αντι | ποι' ἱμας. *Hec.* 1074.

Β. γαρ ποθον εχει. Γαρ ισχει πο | θον βερας. *Or.* 189, to which is annexed,

Θαυξας' ἐ | βαλεις ὑπνυ. The first syllable of a *Cretic* resolved.

Δυσομβρα φευγ | ει βελη. *Soph. An.* 365; or, it is a *Periodic Dimeter Catalectic*, to which its twin verse corresponds. Some however read otherwise; thus,

Και δυσσμβρα—to which is opposed,

Χθονος θῆων τ' ἐ | νορχων δικαν—an *Antisphaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*. In the *Strophe*, a *Ditrocheus* is rarely used instead of an *Antisphaestic* by the *Tragic* poets. From the variation of the *Antisphaestic*, sometimes also a *Pherecratic* is used, that it may answer to its *Antithetic* or contrasted verse.

Τοι δ' ἐπ' ἀμφι | βολοισιν. *Æsch. S. T.* 300, 317. Which is properly an *Ithyphallic* verse, and to which its twin verse may be assimilated, if we only read, instead of *Και ται*—

Ται τε ριψο | πλον αταν—317.

6

4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Glyconian*.)

Γεραιοι πο | θα διμυιοις. *Ph.* 1533, pure.

Αριστον μιν | ὕδαρ ὀδε. *Pind.* 1. 1.

Ἰω ποθνια—Ἰω ποτινι | α πασι Λατῆς. *Eur. Ph.* 109.

—ναιας ἐν κρο | κειω πεπλω. *Hec.* 468.

The following are not pure.

Τυριοι οἰδμα | λιπχο' ἐβαν. *Ph.* 210, the second syllable of the *Antisphaestic* resolved.

Ἰω ποτινι | α μολε προδρομος. *Ib.* 303, by resolving the second and third; thus,

Αναγετ' ἀναγε | τε κωκυτον. *Ib.* 1359.

Παλαιαν λα | βω χαρμονᾶν. *Ib.* 321.

Κλυεις ω τε | κῆσα τριδε. *Ib.* 305.

B. omits *ει*—μιζει ἐν | φλο | γμω Κροειδας. *Hec.* 473, a *Polyschematist*, or *Dactylic Hephthemimeris*; to which its twin verse corresponds; thus, Σαρκων ὀδε | ων τ' ἱμπλησθω. *Ib.* 1071, *εῶ* being a *Synizesis*; but by no means a *Trochaic*.

Β. ον ἴχθυ—τις οἶδε. Ον δ' ἴχθυ δρεα | μιν ἐκ οἶδα.
Anac. 24. 4.

Μηδεν μοι και | υμιν ἴσω. *Ib.* L. 6.

Ερωσ ἱμε | ρος γελωντες. *Ib.* 51. 26. Β. Ερος

Ακτις ἄε | λιθ το καλλ—

—ισον ἱπτα | πυλω φανει. *Soph.* *An.* 100.

The verses thus divided by the *Scholiast*, are by some asserted to be pure *Glyconics*; which cannot readily be admitted, on account of the *Ditrocheus*, and are therefore called by others *Periods*, as the following :

Τινα δ' ἀνδρα κε | λαδησομεν. *Pindar.* *Ol.* 2, 3.

Some will have them to be *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; but they may with more certainty be called *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Β. λεπτην. Οπὲ λεπτος | ηδυτατην. *Anac.* 66. 3, an *Antisphastic*; where a *Trochee* and *Iambus* follow an *Iambus* and a *Trochee*, according to others, a *Polyschematist*.

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Hipponactic.*)

Τιμ' ω παρθε | νε βακτρευμα | σι. *Ph.* 1534.

Ταλαιν' ἔκ ἐ | τι σ' ἱμβατευ | σω. *Hec.* 913.

Κωπα πεμπο | μεναν ταλαιν | αν. *Ib.* 456.

Note. Και κνισση τι | να θυμῷ | σας. *Hephæst.* κνισσην. *Arg.* κνιδη vel κνιζη *Pauw* θυμηςας *Flor.* ed.

Τριποδος ἀποφα | σιν ἀν ὁ Φοιβος. *Or.* 329. The second and third of the *Antisphast* being resolved, or it may be an *Iambic* verse.

These are not pure.

Ναυς ὅπως ποντ | τοῖς πείσμασι. *Hec.* 1080.

Τιναξας δαι | μων κατεκλυ | σε. *Or.* 342, rather than an *Acatalectic*.

Τιθεμενος ἐπι | χειρα κατ' ἰ | χνος. *Hec.* 1059, or, a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*, κατ' ἰ-χνος. *Αναρπαστ.*

Ολεις εἰ βλεφ | αρα κινησ | εις. *Or.* 158.

Εμοι χρεν πημ | οναν γενεσθ | αι. *Hec.* 630.

Κλυεις ω κατ' | αυλαν αλαιν | ων. *Ph.* 1532.

Λερναια τε | δασειν Τρῳαιν | α. *Ib.* 195.

8 6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Praxilian.*)

Εωοισιν | ὁμοια φλε | γεθων. *Ph.* 172. B. Εωοις.

Κεραυνιον | τε πῦρ αἶδα | λοεν. *Ib.* 191.

Ταλαιναι τα | λαιναι κοραι | Φρυγων. *Hec.* 1063.

The following are impure.

Τον σον δαιμο | να τον σον ω | τλαμον. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1217.

Νοσιμον ναυς | ἐκίνησεν | ποδα. *Eur. Hec.* 940.

Ορας ἐν πε | πλοισι κινει | δεμας. *Or.* 166.

Ερημον πα | τρων ἐλιπες | δομον. *Ph.* 322, may be either a *Catalectic*, with a *Pæonic primus* in the second place, and

Μιχοπαρθε | ιον δαῖον | τερας. *Ph.* 1030; or rather an *Asynartete*, of two *Trochaic Penthemim*.

9 7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, OR HENDECASYLLABUS. (*Phalæcian, Anacreontic, Sapphic,*) most perfect.

Θωων ωκυ | αλων νεων | ὅτ' Αἰας. *Soph. Aj.* 720.

Αθυρσοι δ' ὄι | α νιν δραμοντ | ε Βακχαι. *Or.* 1492. B. δραμοντες.

Η ματρώκτο | νοι αίμα χεῖρ | ι θροῖθαι. *Ib.* 831, or,
an *Asynartete* of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Ithyphal-*
lic.

Εν ἡρώων | καλλίστοι κε | λαδῆμα. *Ph.* 221.

Χαιρ' ὦ χρυσο | κερως βαβακτ | α Γαλλων. *Hephæst.*
The following are impure.

Θοῖαν ἀγρι | ὦν θῆρων τι | θειμενος. *Hec.* 1072.

Δικαζει τον | ἀγαμον | γα | μιν παλαι. *Soph.* *Oed.*
T. 1237.

Σοι αίωνα | μελεον ὅς ἐπι | δωμασιν. *Phæn.* 1529.

Δυνασει ὄμρ | α μη τις παρων τυχοι. *Or.* 1459.

Either *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic Penthemimeris*,
and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or of an *Iambic Dime-*
ter Brachycatalectic, and *Trochaic Penthemimeris*.

Δεδαίδαλμε | νοι ψευδεσι | παικιλοις. *Pindar.* *Ol.* 1. 46.

Παν Πελασγι | κον Αργος ἱμβ | ατευων. *Hephæst.*
Either *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, or *Asy-*
nartete.

8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Alcaic, Alcaonic,*
Asclepiadic.)

Λαβαι τε ξι | φοιος χρυσο | διταν ἰχων. *Hephæst.*

Αλλ' ἄ μοιρι | δια τις δυ | νασις δεινα. *Soph.* *An.* 964.

The following are not pure.

Ηλθες ἐκ πε | ρατων γας ἰ | λεφαντινων. *Hephæst.*

Κολπω σ' ἰδεξ | ανθ' ἀγναι χα | ριτες χρονω. *Ib.*

Τετραποδος | βασιν θηρος | ὀρεσερ. *Hec.* 1058.

Οθεν εμαν | τε λευκοχρο | α χειρομαι. *Ph.* 325.

Δακρυοεσσαν | ἱεῖσα πειθ | ηρη κομαν. *Ph.* 325.

Αβακχευτον | αἰ διασιν | ἔλαχετ' αν. *Or.* 319.

Φυγα δε πο | δι το χρυσε | οσανδαλον. *Ib.* 1468.

The *Antispast* does not admit the *Pæon secundus*. It may therefore be a *Catalectic*, *φυγῆς ποδὶ*—or, a *Brachycatalectic* by *Synæresis*. It is called less properly an *Iambic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Ανυμναι | αὐ' Ἰσμηνός | ἐκθιδυθή. *Ph.* 349. Either an *Ionic a majore, Trimeter (Catalectic*, according to the *Schol.*) or rather an *Acatalectic*.

9. A **TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC** is scarcely to be found pure, but several times with *Trochees*.

Ἐπὶ κρατὰ | τε λευκοπήχ | εἰς κτυπὲς χεῖ | ροιν. *Ph.* 1360.

* Γυναικιοὶ | σὶν ἐν δώμα | σὶν πίτινι βα | ρυ. *Æsch.* *Ch.* 34.

* *Sch.* βαρυ πίτινι.

9. **TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.** (*Alcaic.*)

Φίρω διο | γενέσιν δι | δυμοῖς ἄσμα | φίλον. *Scal.*

10. **TETRAMETER CATALECTIC**, called also *Priæpeian*, most perfect.

Ἄωτον λυ | ροεν δεχῶ | τρεῖκαρτις | Πριῆπει. *Scal.*

* Τεθνακεν Κυ | θερεῖ, ἄβρος | Ἀδωνίς· τι | κε θείμεν. *Scal. Herh.*

* This species of verse is differently varied.

Ἡρίγησα | μὲν ἱτρίῃ | λεπτὴ μικρὸν | ἀποκλαῖ.

Οἶν' δὲξε | πῖον καδόν· | νυν δ' ἄβρω' εἰ | ροίσσαν.

Ψάλλω πηκτι | δα τῇ φίλῃ | κυμαζῶν παῖ | δι ἄβρη.

Herh.

Καττυπτεσθε | κοραὶ, καὶ κατ | ερυκεσθε | χιτῶνας.

Γλυκεῖα μα | τρ' εἰ τοι δὲν | ναμαὶ κρεκεῖν | τον ἴσον.

Ποθῶ δαμῆισ | α παιδὸς βρα | διναν δι Ἀφρ | οδίταν.

Ib.

The following are not pure.

Οὐ βιβλος | ὧ τέλει | τε ιε Δι | στυγ.

Κάγω δ' ἔξω | ερυσίας | αργίας | ιος ἦκω. *Eupho-*
rion.

11. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Al-*
caic, Alcaonic.)

Νυμφαίς ταις Δι | ὅς ἔξ ἀγῆ | οχω φασί | ττυγμεται.
Heph.

Ἀλκμανος γλο | κισιν Μοῖσα | κίλος βικτι | θρασειν
ταίς. *Id.*

Μουσάι ται χα | ρισσαι με | λων κηδευσιν αμμαν. *Scal.*

12. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Sim-*
miac.)

Τον συγιον Με | λωιππυ φο | ιον ἀι πατρο | φοιων
ἔριθ | οι. *Scal. Heph.*

A *Pentameter Acatalectic, Alcaic.*

Κροῖδα βκ | σίλως γι | ιος Διαν, τον | αριτον πι | δ'
Αχιλλια. *Heph.*

Impure *Antisphaestics* are connected with *Ditrochees*, *Choriambics*, the second *Epitrite*, *Pæons*, and *Ionics*, by *Antipathy*. All of which admit the solution of the long syllables.

For the *Ditrocheus*, see before, *Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, *Ph.* 1040; for a *Choriambus*, see *Tetrameter Catalectic Euphorion*; *Dimeter Acatalectic*, *Hec.* 473; for *Epitrite* 2, see *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, *Hec.* 1080; for *Pæon* 1, see *Hec.* 1059; for a *Pæon* 2, see above, *Trimeter Acatalectic*; for a *Pæon* 3, *Soph. Oed. T.* 1217, *Trimeter Catalectic*; for a *Pæon* 4, *Ph.* 324, *Trimeter Acatalectic*; for an

Ionic, Or. 158, *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; for the solution of syllables, see *Ph.* 1559. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1232.

Trochees attend the *Pindaric Antisphaestic*, as *Iambuses* in *Phalæcian* verses.

Euripides rarely uses a *Pæon* or *Ditrocheus*; but he puts almost always an *Antisphaest*, or fourth *Epitrite* in the first place; very rarely subjoining *Ionics* or *Pæons*.

OF THE PÆONIC VERSE.

Hephæstion divides this sort of verse into three kinds, *Cretic*, *Bacchic*, and *Palimbacchic*; but unnecessarily: since *Cretics* very rarely appear without *Bacchics*, or *Bacchics* without *Cretics*, or the one or the other without *Pæons*, all these feet being equal in times.. All verses of this kind therefore, may be called by one name, *Pæons*. There are instances however, of verses composed of pure *Cretics*, or pure *Bacchics*. See afterwards *Pentameter*.

The law of *Pæonic* verse, is this: that by any measurement, it consists of five times. It is not however, to be hence inferred, that all the feet of five times are admissible: for a *Palimbacchius*, and its peculiar solution, viz. a *Pæon tertius* will very rarely be found, even among the *Comic* writers, who are less restrained by laws.

In this verse therefore, the following feet are admitted:

A *Cretic*, a *Bacchius*, a *Paon primus*, by resolving the last syllable of the *Cretic*, a *Paon quartus* by solving the first syllable of the same foot, a *Paocundus* by resolving the last syllable of the *Bacc* a *Tribrachys* and a *Pyrrichius*, by resolving the last syllables of the *Cretic*.

These feet alone constitute the *Paonic* verse, in whatever seat they may be placed, the verse sh be acknowledged a legitimate *Paonic*; but if o feet have intruded into any verse, unless on acc of the last syllable, which is reckoned common, verse is spurious, and to be rejected.

The ancients put *Paons* in every place, ex the last, to which station they assigned a *Creti* the foot peculiarly adapted to that place. *Scal.*

The verse is most elegant, when a part of sp is completed by single feet. *Diom.*

1/5. 1. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Κακά κακὸν | κυρεῖ. *Eur. Hec.* 689.

Τινι μορῶ | θνησκεις. *Ib.* 695.

Πᾶ ποδ' ἐπα | ἕξας. *Ib.* 1071, or *Trochaic Penthemimeris*.

Δαίμον δ' | νυχᾶ. *Ib.* 656, or *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

Β. αφ'. Ἐτερά δ' ἐφ' ἐ | τερων. *Ib.* 688, or *chaic*, or *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

1/6. 2. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Καλχοδετα | τ' ἐμβολα. *Ph.* 115.

Εγενετ' ἐκ | ματερος. *Ib.* 159.

Μεταφρων | ἰθύνει. *Ph.* 184. *Scholiast*; but rather an *Acatalectic*. See afterwards.

Φαρία πορφ. | νρία. *Or.* 1436. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, (rather *Catalectic*) or *Trochaic Penthemimeris*, according to the *Scholiast*.

17 3. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Υψίπετες | εἰς μελαθρον. *Hec.* 1101; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Λακαινα πο | λυδακρυτος. *Ib.* 651; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Διοιχομεθ' | ὀιχομεθα. *Or.* 182. *B.* διοιχομεθα.

Δρομαδεις ὦ | πτεροτροφοι. *Ib.* 317. *B.* πτεροφοροι.

Θρηικιος | ἰπποτας. *Hec.* 710; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Μεταφρων | ἰθύνει. *Ph.* 184; called by the *Schol.* less properly *Catalectic*.

Μελανοπτερον | ὦν ἰσίδον. *Hec.* 704; according to the *Schol.* an *Anapestic Glyconic*, but the old copies have ὦν ἰσείδον. *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

18 4. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Θεων νεμε | σις εἰς Ελε | ναν. *Or.* 1362; rather than an *Iambic*; unless it be a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, θεῶν being a *Synizesis*.

Περι Σιμωντ | ιαις ὀχετοις. *Or.* 807; rather than either a *Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, or an *Ionic*.

Ευμενισι | θεραμα φο | να. *Or.* 834. *Schol.*

There is however some doubt with respect to the second syllable in *θεραμα*, since the same syllable in *οραμα*, *θεαμα*, *θηρατης*, *θηρασιμος*, &c. is long: this

verse may therefore rather be an *Ionic*; or if we read *ἑυμνίσιν* a *Prosodiac*. *Or.* 889.

119. 5. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

ὄρεγε νύτ | ὄρεγε γῆς | αἶαν. *Ph.* 103. *King* has here, *μοι γῆραιαν*, others, *γῆραιαν*.

Τόν Ἀγαμέμνον | νείων ἐπὶ | δόμον. *Or.* 179. Thus the *Scholiast* divides this line; but it might perhaps be better divided; thus, *τόν Ἀγαμέμνον* | *νείων ἐπὶ* | —

Ἡ τόν ἐς Αἶ | δα μελανόχρ | ωτα. *Hec.* 1105. Thus the *Scholiast*: but there is a redundant syllable, unless *Αἶ* be pronounced, as if *ιωτα* was subscribed.

21. 6. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Βαλλοίμι χρεόν | ὦ φυγαδά | μελεόν. *Ph.* 170.

King would write *βαλλοίμι*, and pleads the authority of a manuscript; which *Heath* thinks the measure does not require.

If the verse be determined to be a *Pæonic*, with the *Scholiast*, it is necessary to approve of *βαλλοίμι*; but if denominated an *Iambic*, with an *Anapæst* in the second place, or an *Ionic*, with a second *Pæon*, instead of an *Ionic* in the first place, *βαλλοίμι* must be the reading.

22. 7. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Θανασιμον | πρὸς Αἶδαν | ὦ ταλας. *Hec.* 1033. *B.* *ω*.

If with the *Scholiast* we read *ὦ ταλας*, we have a *Cretic*. Thus, *Or.* 330; for the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse requires the last syllable in *δαπιδόν*, which is common, to be long; although the following begin with a vowel.

Ελακε δεξ | αμενος ἀνα | δαπειδον. *Eur. Or.* 336.

Ετερον η | (τον) απο θεογο | ιων γαμων. *Antistrophe*
346.

The second division consisting of six syllables, *Schol.* This is unsuitable to *Pæonic* verse: therefore others suppose τον ought to be struck out; but the first syllable in δαπειδον being short, there must be some other fault in the verse, therefore others have proposed to correct these verses, in manner following, from the old editions and manuscripts.

Ελακεν ἐλα | κε δεξαμε | νος ἀνα δαπε | δον.

Ετερον η | τον απο θεο | γωνι τε γα | μων.

Ο. φρυγιος | η τρικερυ | θος Αιας. *Or.* 1480.

8. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Θυμελίχαν | ιδι μακαρ | φιλοφρονος | ἔριν. Thus, *Scaliger* gives the verse properly. But *Hephæstion* has εἰς ἔριν, with the last syllable long. It will then be denominated *Acatalectic*. But if the last syllable be supposed short, because it is really indifferent, a *Catalectic* verse will be formed, which is perhaps never used by *Tragic* writers.

9. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Aristophanian, Simmiac.*)

Χᾷρε δη | Μῆσα χροῖ | α μεν ἦ | κεις ομως δ'.

Ηλθες, υ | πρην ἐλθειν | ἰσθι σαφες | ἀλλ' ὅπως. *Cra-*
tin.

Ω μακαρὶ | Αυτομενες | ὡς σε μακα | ριζομεν. *Ar. V.*
1275.

Thus, Ω πολι φι | λη Κικροπος | αυτοφνες | Αττικη.

Χαιρε λιπα | ρον δαπειδον | υθαρ ἀγα | θης χθονος.

Εν αγορᾷ | δ' ἂν πλατάνων | εἰ διαφν | τεύσσομεν.

Μητε Μῦσ | ας ἀνακα | λειν ἑλικο | βοτρυχῆς.

Μητε χαρὶ | τας βοαν | εἰς χοραν Ο | λυμπίας, the same according to *Hephæstion*.

Ματερ ὦ | ποτνια κλ | ὕθι Νυμφ | αν ἄβραν. *Simm.*

Σε ποτε Διὸς | ἀνα πυμάτα | νεαρὲ πορὲ | νεβροχίταν. *Ib.*

Σοὶ μιν Εὐ | ιππες, Εὐ | πῶλος ἐγχ | σπαλός.

Δῶκεν αἶχ | μαν Εὐνα | λιος, εὐσκο | πον γ' ἔχειν, the same according to *Hephæstion*.

Εὐχῶλος in *Pauw*, but see *Soph. Oed. C.* 743.

The second syllable in *ευαλῖος* is commonly long. *Pl. g.* 211. *Soph. Aj.* 179. Here it may perhaps be shortened, on account of the following vowel, or *υᾶ* may be a *Synizesis*: For the *Doric* *μᾶν* forms no difficulty.

Ὁ ταυρὸς | δ' εἰσικεν | κυριξέιν | τιν' ἀρχαν. *Heph.*

Μακρεῖα | σοφίας | ποθινον ἐς' | αὐτον.

Formed of two *Pæons* in the first and third place, as many *Bacchicæ* alternately succeeding: thus composed, most sweetly to express, or imitate dancing.

Φημι δε βρο | τοῖσι πολυ | πλεῖτα παρὲ | χεῖν ἰγῶ. *Euholis.*

10. PENTAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Theophrastian.*)

Παντ' ἀγαθὰ | δὴ γεγόνεν | ἀνδρασιν ἐμῆς ἀπο συν | υσσίας. *Heph.* The same with a *Bacchic*.

Πρὸς ἀλλαν | δ' ἑλαυνει | θεὸς συμ | φοραν τᾶς | δε κρεῖστω. *Eur. Hel.* 648.

The same with a *Cretic*.

Ὡ περικλ | εἶτε, τᾶλλ' | ἀγνοησ | εἰν μιν υ | σ' ἑλπομαι. *Ib.*

25 11. PENTAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Αφροδί | τα μιν εν ἴσι μαργ | ος δ' Ἐρω | οἶα παισδ |
 11. *Scal.* from *Hephæstion*, where we find—παις | δη—
 —; but as he must have wanted to make it like the
 following, *Pauw* reads—παις | δητα Αβρ' επ' ανθ | η
 —(but see *Il. γ.* 227.)

6 12. HEXAMETER, ending in a dissyllable.

Αχρ' επ' ανθ | ηκα βαιν | αν' ἄμῃ | μοι θιγης | τω κυ-
 . πασσ | *ισκω. *Hephæstion.*

* καπαρισκω,—κυπαρισκω, *Flor. ed.* κυπαρισσω, *Ursin.*—others, κυπασισκω, or υπασισκω.

Note. It is doubtful whether the *Proceleusmatic* measure should be added to the other nine. *Victorinus* says, the ancient *Satyric choruses* used this measure, which the Greeks called *εισοδιον*, from the entrance of the *Satyric chorus*; but as verse composed in this manner of *Pyrrichs* only, or *Proceleusmatics*, may be reduced to the forms of the *Anapaestic*, *Iambic*, or *Trochaic*, this species has been omitted.

The ingenuity of the *Greeks*, invented an almost infinite variety of verse, from which the poet might select at his pleasure. But whensoever different feet are connected, it is called a mixture by *antipathy* or discord, κατ' ἀντίπαθειαν μίξις. *E. G.* From connecting an *Anapaest* with *Choriambics*, is formed an impure *Choriambic*, or *Epichoriambic*; so also the greater *Ionics* are impurely connected with a *Choriambus*, the *Epitrites*, and the second *Pæon*, (as the lesser *Ionics* with a *Ditrochæus*,) and form what

is called *Epionics*; whence also that species of verse called

PROSODIAC.

This species of verse takes its name from *προσῳδός*, supplicatio, because at the feasts, where supplications were made, they used this kind of measure. Others derive the term from *προσῳδῖον*, canticum.

The mixture of a *Choriambic* with *Ionics*, or *Pæons* substituted for *Ionics*, admitting the resolution of the long syllables, forms *Prosodiac* verse.

1. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Κρυπται βασιν | αισθάνεται. *Hec.* 1069; or an *Anapaestic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. B. αισθανομαι.

Ουδ' αριταν | παρῖδωκεν. *Med.* 629; so also the following.

Παντι χρόνῳ | δ' επιβριθεῖς. *Æsch. Eum.* 948.

It is called by some *ανακλωμενός*, because a *Choriambus* precedes an *Ionic*; but the verse is more properly so called, where a *Choriambus* follows a *Pæon*, used for an *Ionic*, as afterwards, *Ph.* 192.

Α δὲ λινον | ἡλακατῶ. *Or.* 1431; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Τις αἶ' ὄρεϊς | ἠ δρυος, ἦ. *Ph.* 1516; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. B. τις τ' αἶ' δρυος.

Νηματα δ' ἰ | στο πίδα. *Ib.* 1433. A *Pæon* for a lesser *Ionic*.

Συ τοι μεγά | λαντοῖαν. *Ph.* 192. Called by some improperly *Anapaestic*, or *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

2. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Phaliscan*.)

Μολπᾶν δ' ἀπο | και χαροποι | ὦν. *Hec.* 917, or an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*. Thus in the verse following, where a *Molossus* is used for an *Ionic*.

Ἀσυν δ' οἱ | μιν κατοπισθ' | εν. *Hephast.* So also the following,

Ματοὶ υπιετ | ελλοντ' ενι | δυν. *Gr.* 839. And also, *Μεγας Ἀρης | δεξιουσιν | ος.* *Soph. An.* 144. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Σταβεις επι | φοινιον αἱ | μα. *Eur. Or.* 1256. *Ανακλωμένος*, more properly than an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.

3. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Ου προσφορος | ἀμειριων | γεννα. *Ph.* 132. *B. υχ—ἀμειριω.*

Ἦραις παλιν | ἱξανουσιν | χρεος. *Soph. Oed. T.* 160.

Υδασι δαλ | ιων περι | βαλων. *Eur. Ph.* 196-7.

Εὐππον Α | ρῆι κατοχον | γινος. *Hec.* 1090.

Ὅς γ' επ' εμων | πολιν ἱβω | περτων. *Ph.* 155. If the γ' which is introduced by *King* be removed, the verse will not be *Prosodiac*, but a *Paonic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Οἶνα δ' ἀ κα | θαμριον | σωζεις. *Ph.* 237, is called a *Prosodiac*; but it may perhaps be rather called an *Epichoriambic*.

4. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Λαινεῖς | Ἀμφιργος | ὀρχανεις. *Ph.* 116.

Ξυνε δαρος | ἰνυχαις | μηχαναῖς. *Soph. Aj.* 181.

But Εμοι ξυνει | ης διαπαντ | ος ἑφρων. *Soph. Aj.* 715, is an *Ephichoriambic*.

Εἰ συν τινι | μοιριδιῶ | παλαμα. *Pind. Ol.* 9. 38.—
Scholiast; but it is not usual thus to join opposite
Ionics, especially in *Prosodiac* verses. It may there-
fore be called, according to *Παύω*, an *Anaphæstic Di-*
meter Acatalectic.

131 5. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ελατα πλεν | σασα περιε | υτων υπερ. *Eur. Ph.* 217.

Ου προκαλυπτ | ομινε βοστ | ρυχωδιος. *Ib.* 1493; or,
it may be an *Asynartete*, of two *Penthemimeres*, a
Dactylic and *Trochaic*.

132 6. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Μεγαλα δε | τις δυναμις | δι αλατο | ρων. *Or.* 1546.
B. τις α.

The *Scholiast* assimilates *Phæn.* 1494-5 to this,
which *King* measures thus,

Ουδ' υπο παρ | θενιας τον υ | πο βλεφαροις.

But ε in *βλεφαροις* cannot be long, unless φ be con-
sidered as a double letter.

υπο βλε | φαροις is, as measured by the *Scholiast*,
a *Dijambus πεντασυλλαβος* and *θενιας τον* a *Pæonic* for
an *Ionic*; otherwise it may be an *Ionic*, either the ο
in τον being made long before a liquid and aspirate,
or *θενιας τον υ* | the last of the *Ionic* being resolved,
and *πο βλεφαροις* a *Choriambus*.

Ζεφυριων με | λει τε σφισι | Καλλιπα. *Pind. Ol.* 10.
18. *Schol.* But in *Prosodiac* verse, the feet ought
to be alternate: this line therefore, according to

Pauw, ought rather to be reckoned an *Asynartete*, composed of a *Trochaic* and *Dactylic Penthemimeris*.

ASYNARTETE.

Whenever two verses of a different character are so connected as to form one, they constitute a new kind of verse, which is called *Asynartete*, or inconnectible.

Of these, there are various kinds.

I. THE PERIODIC.

This verse is so called, because *περιόδουσι*, it returns, or revolves: for so far as respects the measure, it is the same thing whether it be read from the beginning, or from the end; as,

Τιμη τιμη | μητι μητι. *King*.

Thus, when a *Trochaic* follows an *Iambic*, or the contrary.

3 1. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Τις Ελλάς ἢ || βαρβαρος. *Ph.* 1513; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Δυσσμβρα φευ || γει βελη. *Soph. An.* 365. This is by some improperly called an *Antispastic Pherecratian*.

4 2. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ἐπαισ' ἱπαισ' || εν μελαθρα. *Eur. Or.* 1547; or an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.

Δεινα δεινα || πεπονθαμεν. *Hec.* 1097; or *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*.

Αλαον ὄμμα || φερων πατερ. *Ph.* 1528; either a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*, or a *Paonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Προσιδον ἀμφ' || εβαλε μαγον. *Ib.* 312-13; or an *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*. B. ἀμφιβαλλε.

Οιαν ἰδηλ | σσας ἀνδρες. *Soph. Aj.* 221; or an *Antisphaestic*.

Ωμοι φοβη | μαι το προσιεπον. *Ib.* 227. This verse however, is rather an *Epichoriambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

3. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Πη με την με || λισιν πορευ || σεις. *Hec.* 447; or a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*. B. ποι με ταν—

Περαν θιγειν | τ' ἄλαιναις τε | κνον. *Ph.* 307. B. τεκ-
νυ.

4. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Λαθα δε πωτμ || ω συν ἰνδαι || μوني γεινιτ' αν. *Pind.*
Ol. 2. 34.

There are innumerable other *Asynartetes*, called also συνθετοι; as,

1. Such as begin with DACTYLS, sometimes called *Logaoidics*.

Ελθ' ἐπι || κηρον ἐ || μοις φιλοισι || παντως. *Or.* 1300; rather a *Dipenthemimeris* of a *Dactylic* and *Iambic*; an *Archebulian*.

Αἰλινον | αἰλινον || ἀρχαν θανάτου. Or. 1395; or an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Η ματὲρ | οκτονον || αἶμα χεῖρι | θισθαι. Ib. 831.

Των πταν | ων μεν | διωγμα των | πωλων. Ib. 990.
B. το πτανον μεν διωγμα πωλων; rather than a *Choriambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Ερροι | τας ἦσ || υχς προνοι | ας. Ib. 1407. This verse may be more sweetly composed of a *Dactylic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or of an *Anapaestic base*, and an *Ithyphallic*.

Αλλ' ἀνα | ἐξ ἰδρα || νιν | σπς μακραί | ννι. Soph. Aj. 194.

This verse is called by the *Scholiast*, a *Dipenthemimeris*, with the *Iambic* deficient in one syllable; but there is rather a redundant syllable, unless ας be short, and there be an *Anapaest* in the second place. But *Morrell* rather chooses to call it a *Prosodiac Trimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Λευκον δ' ἱμβρα | λησα || πηχυν σερνοῖς. Or. 1467; either of an *Ithyphallic*, with an *Anapaestic base*, according to the *Scholiast*: in which case the δ' must be dropped; or an *Anapaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

2. Such as begin with ANAPÆSTS; as,

Επιδαιμονιος ὥς || πεσοιμ' ἐς ἔνν | αν. Eur. Hec. 926.

Θυγατρὴς Διὸς ἐν | ωπα πεμφον. Soph. Oed. T. 198.

3. Such as begin with IAMBUSES.

Μακρων ποτων | υριω. Aj. 898; or a *Periodic Catalectic*; see above; and *Æsch. Per.* 133. It is by the *Scholiast* less properly called an *Antispaestic*.

ἦων || καμάτων ἀνεχμ | σι. *Oed. T.* 182.

Κτυπήσει κρα | τα || μελεαν πλαναν. *Eur. Or.* 1467.

Εἶαντα δ' ἦλθ | ε || Πυλαδῆς ἀλίας | ος. *Ib.* 1479.

Τυφλωθιν ἐξ || ἀγρίας θα | μαρτος. *Soph. An.* 985;
-or an *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Ψευσθῆισα θαρ | εις || ἦτ' ἐλαφθηβαλι | εις. *Aj.* 178.
It is called an *Iambilegus*, consisting of an *Iambic*
and *Elegiac*.

Στρατηλατῶν || ἐλλαδος ποτ' | ὄντων. *Eur. Or.* 968.

Δινασεν ὀμμ | α μη || τις παρων τυ | χοι. *Ib.* 1459;
either of *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; or it may be an *Antisphastic Trimeter Catalectic*.

Εἰ μοι ξυνεῖ || η φεροντι | μοιρα ταν. *Soph. Oed. T.*
882; or it may be composed of an *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Thus: Τα νυν δ' ἀκ | ρειν || τις ἀθλιωτερος. *V.* 1227.

Εβας, ἐβας || ᾧ πτερυσα | γας λοχεισμα. *Eur. Ph.*
1026; or it may be formed of an *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Catalectic*.

Ωρμασε παν | δαμυς || ἐπιβυς, ἀγελαι | ας. *Soph. Aj.* 175.

4. Such as begin with **TROCHEES**.

Αἰθερ' ἀμπτα || μενος κρανιον. *Eur. Hec.* 1100.

Πως ἐχει λο | γω με || ταδος, ω φιλα. *Or.* 153. Or
rather a *Trochaic Dipenthemimeris*, like to the fol-
lowing line,

Κατολοφυρο | μαι || καταλοφυρο | μαι. *V.* 339; which
however the *Scholiast* measures by *Pæonic Hemioli*.

Λευκοκυμο | σι || προς Γεραισι | αις. *V.* 993; which

According to the *Scholiast*, is formed of two *Hephthemimeres*, rather than of an *Ithyphallic*, and *Iambic* base.

Νεστειρων Περ | σε || φασσα καλη | παις. *V.* 962. *B.*
καλλιπαις.

Φοινια ψη | φος || εν πολλῃ | ταις. *Antistr.* Thus, the *Scholiast* and *Kīng*; by making the first syllable of καλη long, contrary to the practice of *Eur.* And where is ποληιτης to be found? We might read παις κα | λη, or with the old editions καλλι | παις, that it might consist of two *Penthemimeres*; but the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse would not then correspond. It must therefore stand καλη | παις, and in the *Antistrophic* ποληιτ | ακ; whence will be formed an *Asynartete* of a *Trochaic Penthemimeris*, and *Anapaestic* base, or an *Adonic*.

37 5. DIPENTHEMIMERIS.

Ω μεγας λι | μνη || αὐτος ἔρχε | σε. *Soph.* *Oed.* *T.* 1231.

Τ' ἀρμενα λαμπρα κι | ᾗτ' || εν μυρσινῳ. *Alca.* in *Hephhest.* It is called also ἐπισυνθετος, and Εγκωμιολογικος.

Ορσολοπος μεν Α | ρης || φιλειμεν ἀιχμαν. *Anac.* 120. The word ὀρσολοπος is however by some written ὀρσολοφος, by others ὀρσοπος and ὀρσολεπος. *B.* γαρ *A.* φιλει.

Κεινων λυθεντ | αν || σαις ὑπο χερσιν ᾗ | ναξ. *Ib.* An *Iambilegus*.

Σικελος κομψος ᾗ | νηρ || ποτι ταν ματερ' ἱ | φα. *Anac.*

106. 1; or it may consist of an *Ionic* and *Anapest*.
Scal.

138 6. TRIPENTHEMIMERIS.

Χαιρε παλαιογονων || ανδρων θεων || ξυλλογε παιττοσ-
φων. *Plato. apud Hephaest. (Logaoidic.)*

Ος και τυπεις α || γω πελεκει τικτε || ξανθαν Αθαναν.
(*Pindar.*)

Σοφοιδε και το || μηδεν αγαν επος αι || νησαν περισσας.
(*Pindar.*)

139 7. DICATALECTIC.

Ανδρες προσχε | τε τον ιον || εξεσηματι καινω. *Phre-
cretic Antispastic Dimeter Catalectic. Ib.*

Δημητρι τη | Πυλαιη || τη τριτοι ονκ Πελασγων. *Iambic
Hephthemimeris Callim. epig. 41. 1.*

140 8. PROCATALECTIC.

Εσι μοι κα | λαπαις || χρυσειοισιν | ανθεμοισιν. *Heph-
th.*

Εσι μοι κα | λα παϊς χρυ | σειοισιν αν | θεμοισιν. In
this mode of division the verse becomes a *Trochaic
Dimeter Acatalectic* and *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.
But by changing the division, it is rendered a *Tro-
chaic Procatalectic*.

POLYSCHEMATIST.

Verses whose feet are wholly irregular, as a *Choriambus* with a *Ditrochæus*, *Antispast*, or *Bacchius*;
or an *Epitrite primus*, with a *Choriambus*; or an

Iambic with a *Spondee* or *Dactyl* in the even places, are called *Polyschematist*.

1 DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Δερατιω τ' | ἐφίππω. *Heph.*

2. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Μεγα δε μηγε | ἔγαθε πολις. *Ib.*

Οπρ λεπτην | ἠδυτατην. *Anacr.* 66. 3. *Ραυω.*

3. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Τανῶν δ' ἄκρ | εἰν τις ἄθλι | ωτιςρος. *Soph.* *Oed.* 71.

1227.

4. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Οιδιποδα | βροτων υδς | ια μακαριζω. *Ib.* 1218.

5. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Παντα φορητ | α παντα τολμ | ητα τωδε | τω χορω.
Hephæst.

Those verses which take their names from the inventors, from those who most frequently used them, or from the use to which they were applied; are,

I. THE ÆOLIC.

So called from *Sappho*, who used it much, or from its variety. Of this verse, there are several species:

1. DACTYLIC, which has in the beginning, and even at the end, if it be *Catalectic*, one of the dissyllables indifferent; a *Pyrrichius* or *Trocheus*, or *Iambus*, or even a *Spondee*; and one *Dactyl* or more in the middle; but if it be *Acatalectic*, it has in the

end a *Dactyl* or a *Cretic*, on account of the indifferent syllable.

πεμπη ξυν δορι δικας πρακτορι. *Æsch. Ag.* 111. *Arnald* would read πρακτορι δικας, and call it an *Æolic Dimeter Catalectic*.

But it may rather be called a *Tetrameter Catalectic*, in a dissyllable; thus,

Πεμπη | ξυν δορι | πρακτορι | δικας, exemplified afterwards. *Schütz* reads this verse thus—πεμπει ξυν δορε και χειρι πρακτορι.

2. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, in a dissyllable.

Αυρα | ποντίας | άυρα. *Hec.* 444.

3. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Ταδε | σαμβαλα | πενταβο | εια. *Hephæst.*

4. PENTAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Τινι | σ' ω φιλε, | γαμβρι, κα | λως ει | κασθω. *Ib.*

5. HEXAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Κελο | μαι τινα | τον χαρι | εντα Με | νωτα κα | λεσαι.

Ib. Hephæst.

6. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ερος | δ' αϋτε μ' ο | λυσιμε | λης δονει. *Ib.*

7. PENTAMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ηρα | μαν μεν ε | γω σιθεν | ατε πα | λαι ποκα. *Ibid.*

II. IONIC.

Trimeter and Tetrameter Acatalectic.

III. ALCAIC.

Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic.

Antispastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

Tetrameter Brachycatalectic and Acatalectic.

Pentameter, Asynartete, Dipenthemimeris, and

Dactylic Penthemimeris, with a Trochaic conjunction, or Syzygy.

IV. ALCMANIC.

4 Dactylic Penthemimeris; also,

• Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic, and Trimeter Brachycatalectic.

Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic.

Antispastic Trimeter Acatalectic, and Tetrameter Acatalectic.

Ionic Tetrameter Acatalectic.

Cretic Hexameter Catalectic.

V. ANACREONTIC.

55.

Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, Catalectic and Acatalectic; Tetrameter Acatalectic, and Hypercatalectic.

Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, and Acatalectic.

Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic, Trimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic.

Choriambic Dimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic, Trimeter Catalectic, Tetrameter Catalectic, and Acatalectic.

Asynartete Tetrameter Brachycatalectic, Dipenthemimeris.

VI. ARCHEBULIAN.

- 56 *Asynartete of a Dactylic Dimeter, and Ditrochæus.*
An Anapæstic ending in a Bacchius. See Logaoidic.
Αγιστὸ θεοῦ & | γὰρ ἔχω διχα τὸνδ' | ἀεῖδεν. Scal.

VII. ARCHILOCHIAN.

- 57 *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic, pure.*
Iambic Trimeter, and Tetrameter Acatalectic.
Anapæstic Dimeter, or
Pæonic Trimeter Acatalectic.
Choriambic Dimeter Catalectic, or Dactylic Penthemimeris.
Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic, Tetrameter Catalectic.
Asynartete of a Dactylic Tetrameter, and Ithyphallic.
Asynartete of a Dactylic Penthemimeris, and Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic, and vice versa.

Asynartete of an *Iambic Colobos*, (mutilated) or *Penthemimeris* and *Ithyphallic*.

Asynartete of two *Dactyls* and an *Ithyphallis*.

Asynartete of an *Anapæstic Hephthemimeris*, and *Ithyphallic*. See *Logaoedic*.

VIII. ARISTOPHANIAN.

8 *Iambic Penthemimeris*, *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, and *Acatalectic*.

Anapæstic Dimeter Erachycatalectic, and *Acatalectic* of *Proceleusmatics*.

Anapæstic Tetrameter Catalectic in a syllable.

Pæonic Tetrameter Acatalectic.

IX. ASCLEPIADIC.

9 *Antisphastic Trimeter Acatalectic* of a *Ditrochæus*, *Antisphast*, and *Dijambus*; or,

Of two *Antisphasts* and a *Dijambus*; or,

Of the fourth *Epitrite*, and a *Dijambus*, or *Pæonic*; or,

Of a *Dijambus*, *Ditrochæus*, and third *Epitrite*, or *Ionic*, on account of the common syllable.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Dimeter*.

160

X. BACCHYLIDIAN.

Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

XI. CALLIMACHIAN.

161st*Choriambic Tetrameter Catalectic, Pentameter Catalectic.**Asynartete Dicatalectic.*

162

XII. CLEOMACHIAN.

Trochaic Hephthemimeris ; or,
An Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic. Soph. Aj. 636, less
properly called an Iambic Hephthemimeris.

163

XIII. CRATINIAN.

Asynartete of a Dactylic Tetrameter, and Ithyphallic ; or,

A Polyschematist of a Choriambus, Dijambus, and
Trochaic Hephthemimeris.

164

XIV. DOCHMAIC.

Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.

165

XV. EUPOLIDIAN.

*Epichoriambic Trimeter Acatalectic ; or,
A Polyschematist of a Ditrochæus, Choriambus,
Ditrochæus, and Cretic.*

*Asynartete of a Choriambus, Dactylic Trimeter,
and Trochaic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

166

XVI. EURIPIDEAN.

*Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic and Catalectic.**Trochaic Hephthemimeris. Soph. Oed. T. 158.**Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic.*

*Asynartete of two Iambic Conjunctions, and a Tro-
chaic Hephthemimeris, or Ithyphallic.*

*Asynartete of two Cretics, and a Trochaic Heph-
themimeris.*

167.

XVII. ENCOMIOLOGIC.

See Logaoedic.

168 XVIII. GALLIAMBIC.

Ionic Tetrameter Catalectic.

Asynartete of an *Anapest*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*, with an *Anapest*, *Choriamb*, or third *Epitrite*, and *Iambus*, or *Pyrrichius* on account of the common syllable.

169 XIX. GLYCONIAN.

Antispastic Dimeter Acatalectic, *Trochaic Hepthemimeris*.

XX. HIPPONACTEAN, OR HIPPONACTIC.

170 *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, *Trimeter Catalectic*, and *Hypercatalectic*, *Tetrameter Catalectic*.

Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.

Antispastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

XXI. IAMBILEGE.

171 *Asynartete* of a *Penthemimeris Iambic*, and *Dactylic*. *Soph. Aj.* 175. See afterwards *Logaoidic*.

XXII. IBYCIAN.

72. *Dactylic Hephthemimeris Hypercatalectic.*
 Ουτε δειλὸν θανεῖν σόφος ἔσται αὐτὲ δειλὸν βίον. *Scal.*

XXIII. ITYMIAN.

73. *Anapestic base.*—βίος ἐστὶ σκικ. *Ib.*

XXIV. LACONIC.

4. Consists of a *Dactyl*, a *Spondee*, two *Anapests*, and a *Spondee*; or four *Anapests* and a *Spondee*; or rather a *Prosodiac Pentameter Brachycatalectic* of two *Choriambuses*, an *Ionic*, *Choriambus* and *Spondee*.

XXV. LECYTHIAN.

5. *Iambic, or Trochaic Hephthemimeris.*

XXVI. LOGAOIDIC, OR LOGOÆDIC.

6. *Asynartete of a Dactylic Dimeter, and Trochaic*

conjunction. *Catalectic.* Ἰπποσύ | νε Διὸς | ἰόντα.
Or. 1392.

Asynartete of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Ithyphallic*.

Παρθενε τῶν κεφαλῶν || ταυδὲ νεθε νυμφῶ. *Scal.*

Asynartete of a *Lactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Trochaic conjunction*.

This kind of verse is remarkably pretty.

Η ρ' ἐτι Δεινομενει || τῷ τυραννῶ. *Hephæst. Scal.*

This measure was called ἐγκωμωλογικόν.

It may be otherwise divided, so as to form a *Dactylic Dimeter*, a *Spondee*, and a *Bacchius*; or it may consist of a *Dactyl*, *Choriambus*, and *Trochaic conjunction*.

A *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, with a *Dochmaic*, is also called *Encomiologic*. *Pind. Ol. 6. 4*, or *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*. The *Iambilege* is the contrary.

Logaoidic verse is also composed of two *Dactyls* and a *Trochaic conjunction*, *Archebulian*.

———— of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Ithyphallic*, *Archilochian*.

———— of a *Dactylic Tetrameter*, and *Ithyphallic*.

———— of two *Anapæsts*, or a *Spondee*, an *Iambus*, and syllable. *Pindar. Ol. 47*.

———— of a *Tripenthemimeris*. A *Platonic*.

77

XXVII. NELEOMACHIAN.

Trochaic Pentameter Catalectic.

78

XXVIII. PARTHENIAC.

See *Simmiac.*XXIX. PHALECIAN, OR PHALÆCIAN. (*Hendecasyllabus*) 11 syllables.

1108.

*Antisphaestic Trimeter Catalectic.*Οἶον ἰγῶ | ποῖ ἂ ταλαί | φρον ἰγῶ. *Soph. An.* 879.*J.* ἰφον instead of ἰγῶ.Πετραίως ἂ | πο δειράδος | φαιηδῶ. *Aj.* 706.

80

XXX. PHALISCAN, OR FALISCAN.

Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

81

XXXI. PHENNIAN.

Antisphaestic Trimeter Catalectic.

82 XXXII. PHERECRATIAN, OR PHERECRATIC.

Antispastic Dimeter Catalectic.

183 XXXIII. PHILICIAN.

Choriambic Hexameter.

184 XXXIV. PHERYNICHIAN.

*Lesser Ionic Tetrameter Catalectic. (Servian) Phal-
lecian. Scal.*

185 XXXV. PINDARIC.

*Anapaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, Epichori-
ambic, Trimeter Catalecticis, Asynartete, Tripenthe-
mimeris.*

186 XXXVI. PLATONIC.

*Tripenthemimeris, a measure very agreeable to the
ear. Scal.*

127

XXXVII. PRAXILIAN.

*Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.**Ionic Trimeter Brachycatalectic.**Asynartete of a Dactylic Trimeter, and Trochaic conjunction.**Asynartete of a Dactylic Penthemimeris, and Ithyphallic.*

128

XXXVIII. PRIAPEIAN.

The legitimate *Priapeian* is an *Antispastic Tetrameter Catalectic*, having a *Dijambus* in the second conjunction, (see *Antispast*) instead of which however is sometimes substituted a *Choriambus*, whence this verse,

Ἀλεξάνδρος | ἑλάττωται. *Eur. Hec.* 632, is a *Priapeian* halved. *King.*

129

XXXIX. SAPPHIC.

Dactylic Pentameter, with an *Iambus* in the beginning.

*Ionic Trimeter Acatalectic.**Ionic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic.*

Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, and Hypercatalectic.

Antispastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.

Antispastic Tetrameter Catalectic and Acatalectic.

XL. SATURNIAN.

76 *Asynartete, of an Iambic Hephthemimeris, and Ithyphallic.*

Asynartete, of an Iambic Dimeter, and Ithyphallic. Euripidian.

XLI. SIMMIAC.

191 *Dactylic Pentameter, in a syllable.*

Anapaestic Dimeter Hypercatalectic. Partheniac.

Anapaestic Trimeter Catalectic, in a syllable.

Antispastic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic.

Peonic Tetrameter Acatalectic.

XLI. SIMONIDIAN.

192 *Anapaestic Trimeter Catalectic, in a dissyllable.*

*Dimeter (Monometer) Acatalectic, τοπος εν τρι-
χτι. Scal.*

193

XLII. STESICHORIAN.

Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, otherwise,
Pindaric Asynartete.

Trochaic Trimeter Acatalectic, in like manner ending in an *Iambus*. *Pindar. Ol. 6. 25.*

Trochaic Trimeter Hypercatalectic. Ph. 172.

Anapaestic Trimeter Catalectic, in a syllable.

Of *Ephitrites Trimeter Acatalectic. Pind. Ol. 3. 9. 7. 35.*

24

XLIII. SOTADEAN, OR SOTADIC.

Ionic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic.

Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic, and *Acatalectic.*

Trochaic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic.

N. B. Some distinguish between the *Sotadean* and *Sotadic* thus:

They will have the *Sotadean* to consist of two *Ionics* and an *Ithyphallic*, and the *Sotadic* of three *Ionics* and a *Spondee*.

195

XLIV. TELESILLAN.

Ionic Dimeter Catalectic.

126 XLV. THEOPOMPIAN.

Pæonic Pentameter Catalectic.

127 XLVI. TIMOCRATIAN.

*Lesser Ionic Dimeter Catalectic, or Hephthemimeris.*OF THE FORMS OF VERSE IN THE SONG
OF THE CHORUS.

The *Choric chant* is that part of the *Chorus* which generally distinguishes the ancient *Tragedy* into five acts. In every perfect *Tragedy*, there are four of these *Chants*; for that, which amongst the Greeks closes the play, is not accounted a proper *Chorus*: the first of these is called *Parodus*, or the first entrance of the *Chorus* speaking or chanting; the other three are called *στασιμον* scil. *μελος*, i. e. steady, or standing; which part of the *Chorus* never admitted *Trochaic* or *Anapestic* verse, both of which are accommodated to dancing, because the *Chorus* only sang and did not dance.

These *Choric chants* are formed of various kinds of verse, which are called

SYSTEMATIC.

Because they compose one whole, though they consist of various kinds of verse: these, according to *Hephæstio*, are of six kinds.

I. *Κατὰ σχεσιν*, *secundum convenientiam*, having a correspondency.

II. *Ἀπολελυμένα*, *soluta*, not restrained to a determinate kind of verse.

III. *Ἀτακτα*, *inordinata*, without order.

IV. *Ἐξ ὁμοίων*, *Ex similibus*. Of like feet.

V. *Μίχτα*, *mixta*, mixed.

VI. *Κοινὰ*, *common*.

I. Verses *κατὰ σχεσιν* are such as answer to one another, and are of six kinds.

1. MONOSTROPHIC.

2. EPODIC.

3. *Κατὰ πρὸς ἑκάστην ἀνομοιομεσσην*. *Post pericope*
partibus dissimilibus constantia.

4. ANTITHETIC.

5. MIXED.

6. COMMON, *κατὰ σχεσιν*.

The *Monostrophic* are such as consist of one *Strophe* or *Stanza*. Such are the verses of *Anacreon*, and *Alcæus*.

In the *Choruses* of *Bacchus*, they either always turned in the same manner, and did not return, and

then the verses were called *μονοστροφά*, or they stood immoveable, and the verses were then called *στασιμα*.

The *Epic* are so-called, because to similar systems a series of verses of a different construction are added. *Eurip. Hec.* 629, &c.

The ancients went round the altars singing the praises of their gods in verse. Their first movement was to the *right*,* and they continued to go round until they had compassed the altar. This circuit they called *Strophe*. They then returned moving towards the *left*, and this they termed *Antistrophe*, when the singers stopped, and sang a series of verses of a different form, which was called *ισοδος*, the after or additional song. So that the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe* have the same number of syllables, or at least contain the same times, in whatever measure or rhythm they may be composed. The *Epic*, or additional song is formed at pleasure.

The *Chorus* by the first movement, intended to represent the motion of the heavens round the earth from east to west; by the second the motion of the planets. When they stood still, continuing their singing, they meant to represent the stability of the earth, which they supposed to be fixed.

The *Chorus* originally consisted of fifty persons; but was reduced to fifteen after *Æschylus* had his play called *Eumenides* represented.

He that began the song was called *χορυφαίος*, the

* *Scaliger* asserts that the singers first moved to the *left*, which is perhaps more conformable to the following account of the reasons given for these movements.

next *παρὰστὰς*, and the third *τετρεστας*, three forming a *Zugon*, of which there were five.

N. B. If the additional song was last, the verses were called *Ephodica*; if in the beginning *proodica*, (*Soph. Aj.* 877) and if in the middle, *mesodica*. *Soph. An.* 100.

Ephodic verses are generally all *Pindaric*, consisting at least of three parts, *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, and *Ephodos*, composed of different kinds of verse; but the two first parts of correspondent verses.

Παραβασις, a digression by the *Chorus* from the matter proposed, peculiar to the *Comic* poets. *Euripides* is blamed for using it too frequently; *Sophocles* is more sparing in the use of it.

Κατὰ περισπῶν ἀνομοιομεση, or *Περίσπματα*, are such as have a second *congeries* of various systems, answering to the first throughout; so that in the one or the other *congeries*, there may be systems dissimilar to one another, but so that both consist of similar parts. *Eur. Or.* 125. *Sophoc. Aj.* 901. Of this kind, there are many in *Euripides*, very many in *Sophocles*, none in *Æschylus*.

Antithetics are those which in various kinds of verse have the first corresponding with the last, the second with the last but one, and the rest in like manner. Of this, the egg of *Simmias* is an example.

Mixta, κατὰ ὅχρον, or mixed verses, having a correspondency, are, some *Ephodic*, others *Monostrophic*.

Communia, κατὰ ὅχλῳ, or common verses, having a correspondency, are such as, when disposed in one manner, are *Ephodics*, in another, *Monostrophics*.

205 II. *Ἀποσπασμένα* are those which are confined to no certain kind of verse; and these again are

1. *Ἀστροφά.*
2. *Ἀπομοιροσφά,* or
3. *Ἀτμάτα.*

1. *Ἀστροφά* are those *systems* which have so few verses, that they cannot complete a *Strophæ*.

2. *Ἀπομοιροσφά* are those which are interrupted by some verses intervening. (*Eur. Or.* 1366.) These, if there are two, are called *ἰσοστροφά.* *Soph. Aj.* 201. If more, they are called *ἄλλαστροφά.* *Eur. Hec.* 685. *Ar. R.* 1295. *Euripides* is the only one of the *Tragic* writers who uses this kind of verse.

3. *Ἀτμάτα* are those, which although they seem capable of being divided, give no sign of division.

116 III. *Ἀτάκτα* are those, which have no similarity to each other, as the *Margites* of Homer is said to have been, and such *Choruses* as those in *Euripides.* *Iph. T.* 1234. *Herc. Fur.* 107. *Hec.* 1055.

117 IV. *Ἐξ ὁμοίων.* Those are so named which have the same feet, but no certain number, as *Anapaests.*

And these are,

1. *Ἀπεριορίσα.*
2. *Κατὰ περιόρισμῳ ἀνίστα.*

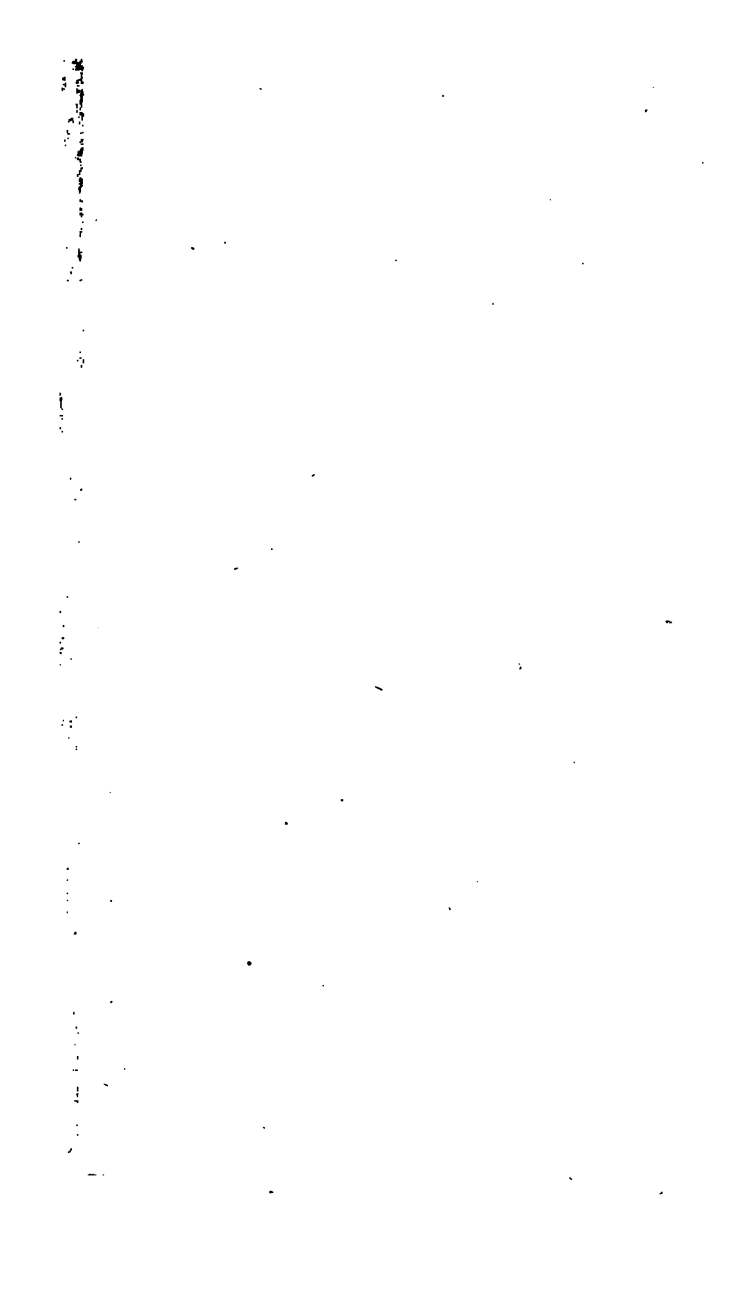
The first are such as continue similar to the end.

The second are those between which something shorter is sometimes inserted. Not only *Anapaests*,

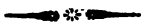
but also others are so called. *Eur. Hec.* 1055. *Ph.* 212. 310. 1502.

18 V. *Mixed Systematics* have some of them a correspondency, others are alike.

19 VI. *Common Systematics* are such as when disposed in one manner, are similar, in another, are formed of correspondent members.



GREEK PROSODY.



PART III.

EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE FOREGOING RULES, IN THEIR APPLICATION TO THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

I. OF DACTYLIC METRE.

A DACTYLIC verse is composed solely of *Dactyls* and *Spondees*.

The common *Heroic* is **HEXAMETER ACATALECTIC**, with a *Dactyl* in the fifth metre, and a *Spondee* in the sixth.

Though confined to a smaller number of admissible feet than *Iambic* or *Trochaic* verse, several licences are allowed in *Heroic* verse, which are not admitted in the former.

The most considerable of these are,

1. The production of a short final syllable, not only at the place of the *cæsural pause*, but sometimes also in other places, where emphasis is augmented at the beginning of a foot; as,

Τὸξ' ἄμῶισιν ἔχων ἀμφὴρῖφ' αἶ τέ φ' ἄρ' ἔτρεν. *Il. α. 45.*
where the final α in ἀμφὴρῖφ' αἶ, though short, is made long for emphasis sake.

This license is improper in verses shorter than a *Hexameter*.

Note. In the *Attic* writers, the final *a* in ἀμφησιφία would be long; but *Homer* uses the *Ionic* dialect, where the practice is very different.

2. The *Hiatus*, or concurrence of two vowels in contiguous words, without elision; as,

Αἰ κῆ Τυδῖδός υἱόν ἀνίσχῃ λαῶν ἡγήσῃ. Where the final long syllable, (here the diphthong *ee*) is made short.

3. The *Ionic Dialect*, which rarely occurs in the *Iambics* of the Greek tragedians, affords great variety in the construction of *Epic* verses.

Æolics, which are an irregular sort of *Dactyls*, admit in the first metre any foot of two syllables: the rest must be all *Dactyls*, except when the verse is *Catalectic*, and then the *Catalectic* part must be part of a *Dactyl*.

LOGOÆDICS, as *Hephæstion* calls them, are another sort of *Dactylics*, and require a *Trochaic Syzygy* at the end, all the other feet being *Dactyls*; as,

Κᾶι τῷ ἔπ | ἔσχατῷ | αἰσὶν οἰκῆς.

But this sort of verse may perhaps be referred with more propriety to the class before mentioned, in *part second*, under the title of *Asynartete*, and hereafter to be analyzed.

DACTYLIC SYSTEMS.

1. Τὸνδ' Ἐκτωρ νικισσὶν ἰδὼν, αἰσχροῖς ἱπείσσι. *Il.* 3.
38.

Δυσπαρὶ, ἰδὼς ἀρίσται, γυναιμεναι, ἡπεροπευτα.
 Αἰθ' ὀφείλεις τ' ἀγῶνος τ' ἔμναι, ἀγάμος τ' ἀπαλίσθαι.
 Καὶ κε το βυλοῖμην, καὶ κεν πολὺ κερδίον ἦεν.
 Ἡ ἔτω λωβὴν τ' ἔμναι καὶ ἱποψίον ἄλλων.
 Ἡπὲρ καυχάλοισι καρηκομῶντες Ἀχαιοί.

2. Ἡρᾶ, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προῖει θαλυσκοῖον ἰγχοῖ. *Il.*
3. 355.

Καὶ βαλε Πριτωῖδ' αὖ κατ' ἀσπίδα παύσσει ἴσσην.
 Διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἦλθε φαιίνης ὀμβρεῖμον ἰγχοῖ,
 Καὶ διὰ θωρηκὸς πολυδαίδαλα ἡρηρεῖστο.
 Ἀντίκην δὲ παρὰ λαπαρὴν διαμήσει χιτῶνα
 Ἐγχεῖ.

3. Ἐν δ' ἱπείσσι ζῶσθης ἀρηρεῖσι πικρὸς οἶστος. *Il.* 4. 134.

Διὰ μὲν ἀρ' ζῶσθης ἑλῆλατο δαιδαλίοιο,
 Καὶ διὰ θωρηκὸς πολυδαίδαλα ἡρηρεῖστο,
 Μιτρὴς δ' ἦν ἐφορεῖ, ἱρῆμα χρεῶς, ἱρὸς ἀκόντων
 Ἡ οἱ πλείστοι ἱρῆτο, διὰ προ δὲ ἑίστατο καὶ τῆς

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEMS.

SYSTEM I.

Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon. Dact. Spon.
 Τὸν δ' Ἐκ | τῶρ νῆϊ | κῆσσεν ὕ | δῶν αἰσ | χροῖς ἱπῆ | ἱπείσσι

Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Δύσπαρξ | εἶδος ᾗ | εἶσσι γυ | νᾷ μᾶνις | ἥπερ ἤ | πῖντά
Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Αἰθ' ὄφ' | λῆς τ' ἄγ' ὅ | νός τ' ἔμ' | νᾷ ἄγ' ᾗ | μὸς τ' ἄπ' ὅ | λῆσθαι
Dact. Spon. Spon. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Κᾷς κ' τ' ὅ | βῆλοι | μὴν κᾷς | κῆν π' ὀλῶ | κῆρδ' ὧν | ἥν.
Spon. Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Ηδ' | τῷ λῶ | βῆντ' ἔμ' | νᾷ κᾷς ἔ | π' ὅψ' ὧν | ἄλλων.
Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Ηπ' ὅ | καγχαλῶ | ὅσ' κᾷ | εἷ κ' ὅμ' | ὦντ' ἰς Α | χαῖοι.

In these verses several things are observable. In the fifth line, *κᾷς* has the diphthong short, because succeeded by a vowel. In the fourth line, *ἐν*, though naturally short, becomes long, because it closes the verse, and the same observation applies to the concluding syllables of the first and second verses. To render the first verse a complete *Hexameter*, the poet has changed the concluding word, *ἰσσεῖς*, into *ἑπεσσεῖν*. The insertion of the *ι* by *poetic ecstasis* furnishes the syllable necessary to complete the number of feet, and the additional *σ*, inserted by *Ephenthesis* into the same word, transforms *ἑσιν*, which is a *Pyrrichius*, and inadmissible in *Hexameter* verse, into a *Spondee*. In the sixth line, without any additional words, the poet, in like manner, by the exercise of the same licence on the words *καγχαλῶσι*, and *καρηκομῶντες*, has not only completed two feet, which would otherwise have been defective; but has rendered the verse more sonorous and more grateful to the ear.

The second and third verses consisting only of *Dactyls*, except the last foot, by the rapid movement of the voice in pronunciation, exhibit to the mind of the reader a lively representation of the violent emotions of indignation bursting from the lips of the intrepid *Hector* highly incensed by the cowardly conduct of *Paris*, who, after strutting and parading for a short time in the front line of the *Trojans*, shrunk into insignificance at the sight of the injured *Menelaus*, and basely sheltered himself from his just resentment among the thickest ranks of the *Trojans*.

The arrangement of the feet in the other four verses, no two of which agree, shows the attention of the poet to variety in the modification of his poetry, a circumstance which greatly contributes to the gratification of the reader, and of which he instantly feels the effect.

ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM II.

| | | | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Ἡρᾶ καὶ ἄμπιπᾶ λῶν προῖ εἰ δ' ἄλ' χόσκιόν ἔγχος. | | | | | |
| <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Trib.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| καὶ βᾶλλ' Πρῆϊμῷ δῶο κατ' ἀσπίδᾳ πᾶντασὶ ἰσῆν. | | | | | |
| <i>Trib.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Δῖᾳ μὲν ἀσπίδ' ἦλθε φᾶ εἰνῆς ὀμφεῖμον ἔγχος. | | | | | |
| <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| καὶ δ' αὖ θῦρῃ κῶς πᾶλυ δαῖδαλῷ ἤρῃ ἰστα. | | | | | |

Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.
 Ἀντίχ | ρῦ δ' ἔκκ | ρᾶι λαῖπ' | ρῆν δ' ἄ | μῆσ' ἦ | τῶν ᾶ.

The first of these verses is formed entirely of *Dactyls*; except the last foot, which must, from the nature of the verse, be a *Spondee*. The second verse in the second foot has a *Tribrachys*, and all the rest *Dactyls* but the last. The third verse is more varied, has a *Tribrachys* in the first foot, a *Spondee* in the fourth place, and the rest, except the concluding foot, *Dactyls*. The fourth verse closes with two *Spondees*.

Every reader of taste will at once perceive how forcibly the poet, by the introduction of a *Tribrachys* into the second and third verses, and a succession of *Dactyls* in the three first, without a single *Spondee*, until we come to the fourth foot of the third verse, describes the velocity of the spear flying from the hand of *Menelaus*, rapidly passing through the shield of *Paris*, and though with a force gradually diminished by the impediments it met with, penetrating however the breast-plate, in which it remains fixed; yet still retaining enough of its original impetus to rend the coat, and graze the body, which by a hasty inclination escapes a mortal wound. The *Tribrachys*, though inadmissible into *Heroic* verse, is twice introduced in aid of the *Dactyl*, to give an animated representation of this rapid motion and its effects; while the *Spondee* in the fourth place, and the double *Spondee* at the close of the third line, which

makes the verse drag heavily, demonstrates the obstructed motion of the weapon through the shield and breast-plate, the gradual diminution of its impetus, and the final cessation of its action.

In the fifth verse it will be observed that the last syllable of *αντικρυ*, though short in itself, is made long by *Cæsura*.

ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM III.

| | | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Εἰδ' ἑπὶ | σὲ ζῶσ | τῆρ' ἄ | ρῆρ' ὀτ' ἰ | πικρὸς ὄ | ἰστὸς. |
| <i>Trib.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Διὰ μὲν | ἀρ ζῶσ | τῆρὸς ἰ | λῆλ᾽ τὸ | δαῖδ' ἄλῃ | οἶδ. |
| <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Καὶ δ' ἄ | θῶρ ἦ | κὸς πῶλῦ | δαῖδ' ἄλῃ | ἦρῃ | εἰστὸ. |
| <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Μίτρης | θ' ἦν ἑφ' ὄ | ρῆι, ἑρῦ | μᾶ χερ' ὄος | ἱρκὸς ἄ | κὸν τῶν. |
| <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Ἡοι | κλιστὸν ἰ | ρῦτ' ὄ | ἄπρ' ὄ | ἱσ᾽ ἄτ' ὄ | καὶ τῆς. |

In the first of these verses we observe the *hiatus* formed by the concurrence of the vowels *i* and *α*, the one of which concludes the word *αγκυρι*, and the other begins the following word: both of these vowels are sounded, and make parts of the same foot. This *hiatus* is seldom admitted in *Latin Hexameters*, and when received is intended to be expressive of some circumstance aptly represented by the hesitation of the voice in pronunciation, the manner of

utterance, and prolongation of the sound on the *Tympanum*.

The figure called *Dieresis*, used in ἰστρος, the last word of the first line, by softening the sound of the diphthong, gives an agreeable termination to the verse.

The poet in these verses also employs the *Dialects* with excellent effect, not only to render his verse complete; but by accommodating the sound to the sentiment, presents in a manner, to the eye, a view of the circumstances he intends to describe. To be sensible of this, let the situation of ἀρηροσι, ἐληλατο, and παιδαλαιοι, be carefully noticed, and the effect of a transposition observed.

The number of *Dactyls*, and one *Tribrachys* introduced into these verses, fully answer the intention of the writer, and clearly display the rapid motion and violent effects of the arrow shot from the bow of the skilful archer *Pandarus*; and the situation of the *Spondees* in like manner represent the various obstructions the arrow met with in its passage through three different defensive coverings, which must be penetrated before it could reach the body.

That these observations are not the offspring of a heated imagination, and that the construction of these verses was not accidental, but the effect of premeditation, will evidently appear by comparing them with other passages of the same author; in parallel or similar cases, where it will be seen that the same mechanism, and even some of the same words, are

employed for the same purpose, and with a like effect.

Among many other passages corroborative of the foregoing remarks, one only shall be selected from *Il.* 4. 450; where we find the description of two torrents rushing with impetuosity from the mountains, and a comparison drawn between the tumultuous roaring of the waters at their confluence in a valley, and the confused noise and clamour of a battle, expressed in language so impressive, as almost to present the objects themselves to view. The reader who thinks proper to investigate the subject farther, will uniformly find the structure of the verse to be the result of design, and not the effect of accident.

DACTYL. TRIM.

ANALYSIS.

| | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
|----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Αἱ Μῦσαι τὸν ἔρωτα, | Αἱ Μῦ | σᾶι τὸν Ε | ῥῶτᾶ |
| | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Δησασαί τιφαιίοισι, | Δῆσᾶ | σᾶι τῖφᾶ | ἰοῖσι |
| | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Τῷ καλλεὶ παρεδῶκαν, | Τῷ καλλ | εἰ παρῖ | δῶκᾶν |
| | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Καὶ νῦν ἡ Κυβερία | Κᾶι νῦν | ἡ Κυβῖ | ρία |
| | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Ζῆτει, λῦτρα φέρουσα | Ζῆτῃ | λῦτρᾶ φῖ | ῥῶσᾶ |
| | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Λύσασθαι τὸν ἔρωτα. | Λῦσᾶσθ | ᾶι τὸν Ε | ῥῶτᾶ |

| | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
|------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Κάν λυση δε τις αὐτον, | Κάν λυ | ση δ' ἑ τ' ἑ | αὐτῃ |
| | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Ὅκ ἔξεισι μινι δι· | Ὅκ ἔξ | ἔιντ' μ' ἔ | νι δι |
| | <i>Spon.</i> | <i>Dact.</i> | <i>Spon.</i> |
| Δαλευειν δεδιδακται. | Δαλευ | ἰν δ' ἑ δ' ἑ | δακται |
| | <i>Anacr.</i> 30. | | |

The preceding verses from *Anacreon*, are *Dactylic Trimeter Acatalectic*, frequently called *Pherectatic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and a *Spondee*. This is the constant order of the feet through this whole ode; but in the first place either an *Iambus* or *Spondee*, and in the last, a *Dactyl* or *Spondee*, are indifferently admissible. Compare with this ode, *Moschi Amor fugitivus*.

It is presumed no difficulties will occur in comprehending the reason why each particular syllable is marked long or short. The preceding rules will render the reasons obvious. It may not be amiss, however, for the sake of beginners, to mention, that in the seventh line, Κάν, being compounded of καί and αν, is a contracted syllable, and must therefore be long.

In whatever measure *Anacreon* writes, his verse is always peculiarly sweet and harmonious. It is the more to be regretted that his genius was so often prostituted to purposes unjustifiable and base.

ELEGIAC.

Πεπνυτο, μηδ' αἰσχροῖσιν ἐφ' ἔργμασι μηδ' ἀδικοῖσι

Τίμας μηδ' ἀρετὰς ἔλκει, μηδ' ἀφένος.

Ταῦτα μὲν ἔτας ἰσθι· κακοῖσι δὲ μὴ προσομιλεῖ

Ἀνδράσιν, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔχῃ

Καὶ τοῖσιν μετὰ πίνει καὶ ἰσθίε, καὶ μετὰ τοῖσιν

Ἴξῃ, καὶ ἄνδαν τοῖς ὦν μαγαλὴ δύναμις.

Εὐθλῶν μὲν γὰρ ἀπ' ἰσθλα μαθησέαι· ἥνδε κακοῖσι

Συμμιχθῆς, ἀπολείς καὶ τοὶ ἰοῦτα ἴουσι.

ELEGIAC SYSTEM ANALYZED.

Dact. *Sphon.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Sphon.*
Πεπνυτο | μηδ' αἰσχ | ροῖσιν ἔ | φ' ἔργμασι | μηδ' ἄδ' | κοῖσι.

Sphon. *Dact.* *Sphon.* *Anap.* *Anap.*

Τίμας | μηδ' ἄρ' | τὰς ἔλκ | ῖ, μηδ' | ἀφένος.

Dact. *Sphon.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Sphon.*

Ταῦτα μὲν | ἔτας | ἰσθι· καὶ | κοῖσι δ' | μὴ προσο | μιλεῖ

Dact. *Sphon.* *Sphon.* *Anap.* *Anap.*

Ἀνδράσιν, | ἀλλ' αἰ | εἰ τῶν | ἀγαθῶν | ἔχῃ.

Sphon. *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Sphon.*

Καὶ τοῖ | σιν μετὰ | πίνει καὶ | ἰσθίε, | καὶ μετὰ | τοῖσιν

Dact. *Dact.* *Sphon.* *Anap.* *Anap.*

Ἴξ', καὶ | ἀνδάν | τοῖς ὦν | μαγαλὴ | δύναμις.

Sphon. *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Dact.* *Sphon.*

Εὐθλῶν | μὲν γὰρ ἀπ' | ἰσθλα μα |θησέαι· ἥνδε καὶ | κοῖσι

Spon. Dact. Spon. Anap. Anap.

Ξῦμμῖχθ | ἦς, ἄπῶ | λῆις καί | τῶν ἔοντ | ἄ νῶν.

ELEGIAC, being composed of *Hexameter* and *Pentameter* verses alternately, has in the foregoing system been scanned and marked accordingly. On the former, no additional observations are necessary; but with respect to the latter, viz. the *Pentameter*, which, as has been before observed, may be scanned two different ways; it may be noticed that in the second line, the concluding word *αφεινος*, which is an *Anapest*, has the last syllable *ος* necessarily long by *Synapheia*, i. e. because influenced by the initial consonant of the following verse. In the fourth, sixth, and eighth lines, the concluding syllables, though naturally short, are made long, on account of the pause required at the end of a sentence. The quantity of the last syllable in *αφεινος* might be accounted for in the same manner, without reference to *Synapheia*.

The *Pentameters* may also be scanned otherwise; thus,

Spon. Dact. Cæs. Dact. Dact. Cat. syll. or Cæs.

Τιμᾶς | μῆδ' ἄρῃ | τᾶς, | ἔλκῃο | μῆδ' ἄφῃ | νος.

Dact. Spon. Cæs. Dact. Dact. Cat. syll.

Αἰδῶσθ' | ἀλλ' αἶ | ι | τᾶν ἄγα | θῶν ἔχῃ | ο.

The remaining verses of the same metre may be scanned in a similar manner.

Both these modes of scanning have their uses. The first mode was that used by the ancients, as ap-

pears from *Quintilian*, the second was introduced by the moderns.

Elegiac verse had its name from *ἔλεγος*, *lamentatio*, because it was used in plaintive compositions; the unequal measures aptly representing the inequalities always observable in grief.

II. ANAPÆSTIC METRE.

An *Anapæstic* verse without any restriction* of places,† admits an *Anapæst*,‡ *Spondee*, or *Dactyl*.

Anapæstic verses are sometimes intermixed with other species; but are often in a detached system by themselves.

A system is chiefly composed of *Dimeters*; and is most correct;

1. When each foot, or at least each *Syzygy*, ends with a word.§

2. When the last verse but one of the system is *Monometer*|| *Acatalectic*; and the last, *Dimeter Catalectic*, with an *Anapæst* in the second metre.

* Κατὰ πᾶσιν χώραν. *Heph.*

† The *Dimeter Catalectic*, called *Paræmiac*, is an exception. This species of verse requires an *Anapæst* in the last place but one, and is considered incorrect when a *Spondee* is found there.

‡ In some instances the proper foot is resolved into a *Proceleusmatic*.

The first of the following verses is more correct than the second.

Spon. *Anap.* *Spon.* *Spon.*

§ Ζεὺς γὰρ μέγαλ' | γλώσσης κόμπης

Anap. *Anap.* *Anap.* *Spon.*

Εὐὸπλὸς γὰρ ἐπ' αὖ | τὸν ἑπένθερ' ὠσκεῖ.

ἭΕπ' ἄκρ' ὦν ἦδ' ἦ

Νῆκ' ἦν ὀρμῶντ' ἄλ' ἄλ' αἶξαι.

In an *Anapaestic* system, there is this peculiarity: that the last syllable of each verse is *not common* as in other species; but has its quantity subject to the same restrictions, as if the foot to which it belongs, occurred in any other place of the verse. *Clarke* affirms, as has been before mentioned, that the last syllable must always be long, or the sentiment concluded with the verse.

|| The *Monometer Acatalectic*, is called an *Anapaestic Base*. This is sometimes dispensed with in a system: the *Paræmiac* rarely.

Ἡ πολλὰ βροτοῖς ἐστὶν ἰδύσι

Γνώσι. πρὶν ἰδεῖν δ' οὐδ' εἰς μῆντις

Τῶν μέλλοντων ὅτι πρᾶξει. *Soph.* *Aj.* near the end.

A series therefore of *Anapaestic* verses, consisting of one or more sentences, is to be constructed, as if each sentence was only a single verse. See the foregoing sentence from *Sophocles*.

Hence, it has been laid down as a rule, that, if the last foot of a verse, in the middle of a sentence, begins as an *Anapaest* or *Spondee*, its last syllable must be long, *naturally*; as,

Anap. *Spon.* *Spon.* *Anap.*

Υπέρβ' | ἐαίρε' | Κῶι σφῶς | ἱστῶν. *Soph.* *Ant.* 189.

Or by *position*; as,

Spon. Anaph. Dact. Spon.

Εἰς ἀρεθ | μὲν ἔμοι | καὶ φίλῳ | τῇτᾷ |

Σπυιδῶν. *Æsch. Prom.* 191.

Here the *α* in the last word of the first line, is rendered long by position, the following word beginning with a double consonant; so that the first syllable of the next verse exercises an influence over the last syllable of the former.

If the last foot of a verse in the middle of a sentence begin with a *Dactyl*, the last syllable must be short; as,

Spon. Anaph. Dact. Dact.

Σῆμναι τε θῆων παῖδες Εἰννύεις

Anaph. Spon. Anaph.

Ἀδ' ἄκως θνησκόντας ὀράτε.

This rule is dispensed with only at the end of a sentence, where a *Tribrach*, *Cretic*, or *Trochee*, sometimes supply the place of an *Anapæst*, *Dactyl*, or *Spondee*, but in no other case.

Note. On the subject of *Synapheia*, see part second; and see also *Bentley's Phalaris*.

There is a species of *Anapæstic* verse, called *Aristophanic*, or *Aristophanian*, which is a *Catalectic Tetrameter*.

Anaph. Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph.

Φᾶν' ἔργον μὲν ἔγωγ' | οἰμαὶ γινώσκει | τὰτ' εἰναι πα | σὺν ὁμῶς.

The verse by some called *Proceleusmatic*, being composed of feet, *isochronal* to an *Anapæst*, and ending for the most part with an *Anapæst*, has also the title of *Anapæstic*; as,

Procel. Procel.

Πρὸς ἑμῶν ὃ | μὲν γένετο | α

Proc. Proc. Proc. Anaph.

Τίς ἔρεῖ | βαθύκόμα | τὰ δ' ἐπέσῃ | τὸ βροτῶν.

ANAPÆSTIC SYSTEM.

Δηλον ἔμοιγ' ὥς | φορβῆς χρεῖα

Στίβον ὀγμύει τοι δὲ πέλαις που.

Ταυτὴν γὰρ ἔχειν βιοτῆς αὐτοῖ

Λογὸς ἐστὶ φύσιν, θεροβολῶντα

Πτηνοῖς ἰοῖς στυγερόν στυγερώς

Οὐδε τίς αὐτῶ

Παῖσι κακῶν ἐπινομήν.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING SYSTEM.

Dact. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Δηλὸν ἔμοι γ' ὥς | φορβῆς χρεῖαι. Long, because the next syllable begins with two consonants.

Anaph. Spon. Dact. Spon.

Στίβον ὀγμύει | τοι δὲ πέλαις που

Spon. Anaph. Anaph. Spon.

Ταυτὴν γὰρ ἔχειν | βροτῆς αὐτοῖ. Last long, influenced by the succeeding letter in the next line.

Anaph. Anaph. Dact. Spon.

*Λογὸς ἐστὶ φύσιν | θεροβολῶντα. Last long for the same reason.

Spon. Spon. Anap. Anap.

Πτηνῶις ιοῖς | στῦγῆρῶν σ | τῦγῆρῶς

Οὐδ' ἔ τῖν' αὐτῶ. *Monometer Acatalectic, or Anapaestic Base.*

Spon. Anap. Anap.

Πᾶι ὦᾶ κακῶν | ἱπῖνῶμαν. *Dimeter Catalectic, or Paroemiac.*

* The first metre in this verse is less correct than the other metres in the system, because the syllable *ιν* in *φυσιν*, is short, and becomes long merely by the force of the following consonant.

ANOTHER SYSTEM WITHOUT THE BASE.

Ω δεινοὶ ἰδεῖν παῖδες ἀνθρώποις

Ω δεινοτάτοι παντῶν ὅς' ἴγω

Προσεκυρσ' ἤδη. Τίς σ' ὠ τλήμων,

Προσεβη μανίᾳ; τίς ὁ κηδεύσας

Δαίμων μείζονα τῶν μηκίστων

Πρὸς τῇ σὴ δυσδαιμονί μοιρα

Φεῦ φεῦ δυσταὶ ἄλλ' ὕδ' ἰσιδεῖν

Δυναμαὶ σι, θείων πολλ' ἀνερεσθαι

Πολλὰ πυθεσθαι, πολλὰ δ' ἀθρησθαι

Τοιαὺ φρικτὴν παρεχέεις μοι. *Soph.*

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEM.

Spon. Anap. Anap. Spon.

Ω δῖ | ῥὶν ἰδῖιν || κακῶς ὦνθς | ὦπνις

Spon. Anaph. Spon. Anaph.

Ω δ' εἶν | ὅ τ' ἄτ' ὦν π || ἄντ' ὦν | ὅσ' ἔγ' ὦ

Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Πρὸς ἐκ' ὤρσ' | ἡδ' ἡ. || Τίς σ' ὦ | τλήμων. Last long, influenced by the succeeding verse.

Anaph. Anaph. Anaph. Spon.

Πρὸς εἰβ' ἡ | μ' ἄντ' ἄ ; || τίς ὅ π' ἡ | δ' ἡσ' ἄς

Spon. Dact. Spon. Spon.

Δ' αἰμ' ὦν | μ' εἰζ' ὦν ἄ || τ' ὦν μ' ἡ | κ' ἰστ' ὦν

Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon.

Πρὸς τ' ἡ | σ' ἡ δ' ὦσ' || δ' αἰμ' ὦν | μ' ὠρ' ἄ. Last long, (because α is an improper diphthong,) though εα be preceded by a diphthong.

Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph.

Φ' εἰν, φ' εἰν, | δ' ὦστ' ὦν || ἄλλ' ὦ | δ' εἰσ' δ' εἰν

Anaph. Anaph. Dact. Spon.

Δ' ὦτ' αἰμ' ἄ | σ' εἰ, θ' ἔλ' ὦν || π' ὦλλ' ἄντ' | εἰσ' θ' ἄς

Dact. Spon. Dact. Spon.

Π' ὦλλ' ἄ π' ὦ | θ' εἰσ' θ' ἄς, || π' ὦλλ' ἄ δ' ἄ | θ' εἰσ' ἄς. Here α is short before θ and ε, a mute followed by a liquid.

Spon. Spon. Anaph.

Τ' ὦι' ὦν | φ' εἰκ' ἡ || π' ἄρ' εἰχ' εἰς | μ' αἰ. *Dimeter Catalectic, or Paræmiac.*

SYSTEM OF PARÆMIACS.

Σιγαὶν νυνὶ ἅπας ἔχει σιγαὶν

Καὶ πάντα λόγον ταχὺ πειρῶ

Ἡμῖν δ' Ἰθάκη πατερεῖς ἐστί

Πλοῦμεν δ' ἄμ' Ὀδυσσεὶ θεῷ.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING PARŒ- MIAC.

Spon. Dact. Anap.

Σιγαῖν | νῦν ἄπᾱς || ἔχῃ σίγ | αν. *Cat. Syll.*

Spon. Anap. Anap.

Καῖ παῖτ | ἄ λόγῳι τ || ἄχᾱ πῖν | ση

Spon. Anap. Anap.

Ημῖν δ' | ἰθαῖκῃ | παῖτρεῖς ἔστ | ι

Anap. Anap. Anap.

Πλῆθ' μῖν | δ' ἄμ' Οδῦσσ || ἔχθ' εἰ | ω. *Cratin.*

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Ω της μεγαλης σοφιας ἐπιθυμησας ἀνθρωπε παρ' ἡμῶν,
Ως εὐδαιμων ἐν Ἀθηναίοις και τοῖς Ἑλλήσι γενησῃ,
Εἰ μνημων εἰ και φροντιστης, και το ταλαιπωρον ἐνεστιν
Εν τη ψυχῃ, και μη καμνεις μεθ' ἑστας, μη τε βαδίζων,
Μητε ριγων ἀχθῃ λισι μητε γάρῃσταν ἐπιθυμεις.

Οἶνε τ' ἀπεχει και γυμνασιων, και των ἄλλων ἀνοητων
Και βελτιστον τῆτο νομιζεις, ὅπερ εἶκος δεξιον ἀνδρα
Νικᾶν πρᾶτται και βαλευων και τη γλῶττῃ πολεμιζων.

Aristoph.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEM.

Spon. Anaph. Anaph. Anaph. Spon. Spon.

Ω τῆς | μὲγαλῆς || σφραγῆς | ἱππῶν || μῆσαῖς | ἀνθεῶν || πῆ
Anaph.

παρ' ἧ | μων

Spon. Spon. Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Ως εἶν | δαίμων || ἐν Αθῇ | ἰατροῖς || καὶ τοῖς | Ἑλλήσιν || ἔ
Anaph.

γῆν | σι

Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Dact.

Εἰ μὴν | μὲν εἰ || καὶ φεῶν | τίστης, || καὶ τὸ τᾶ |
Spon. Anaph.

λαῖ πῶ || ρόν' ἐνίστ | ιν

Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Εν τῇ | ψυχῇ, || καὶ μὴ | καμνῆς || μὲν εἶσθ | ἄς μὴ || τῇ
Anaph.

βῆδ' ἰζ | ων

Dact. Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph. Dact.

Μῆτε ρί | γῶν ἀχθ || εἰ λῖ | ἄν μὴ || τῇ γ' ἄριστ | ὦν ἱππ ||
Spon.

ᾄμεῖς. Brachycatalectic.

Spon. Anaph. Spon. Anaph. Spon. Spon.

Οἶν' | τ' ἀπ' ἰχθῆς || καὶ γῶν | ἄσῶν, || καὶ τῶν | ἀλλῶν
Anaph.

|| ἄνδρ' | ων

Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon. Anap. Spon.

Καὶ βέλτ | ιστῶν || τῦτῶ νό | μῖζεις, || ἔπ' ἐρ | κῶς δ' ἰξ ||

Anap.

ἰὼν ἀνδρ | α

Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon.

Νικᾶν | πρᾶττῶν || καὶ βῆ | λῆυῶν || καὶ τῇ | γλῶττῇ ||

Anap.

πόλ' ἔμυζ | ων.

III. IAMBIC METRE.

IAMBIC SYSTEMS.

DIM. CATALECTIC.

The first, third, and fifth places admit an *Iambus* or *Spondee*.

Οὐ μοι μελεῖ Γυγῶα
Τε Σαρδεῖων ἀνακτος.
Οὐθ' αἰρεῖ με χρυσοῦς,
Οὐδε φθονῶ τυραννοῖς.
Ἐμοὶ μελεῖ μυροῖσι

The second, fourth, and sixth places admit an *Iambus* only.

Καταβρεχεῖν ὑπὸ πηληνέῃ
Ἐμοὶ μελεῖ ροδοῖσι
Καταστρεφείν κερηνᾶ.
Τὸ σημερον μελεῖ μοι,
Τὸ δ' αὖριον τίς οἶδεν;

VARIATIONS.

BEGINNING WITH
AN ANAPÆST.

The *Iambus* in the odd places, resolvable into a *Tribrach*.

The *Spondee* in the odd places resolvable into a *Dactyl* or *Anapæst*.

The *Iambus* in the even places, (except the last) resolvable into a *Tribrach*, an *Anapæst* substituted in case of a proper name only.

Ἀπολείτο πρῶτος αὐτός

Ὁ τὸν ἀργυρεὶ φιλησας.

Δια τῆτον ἔκ ἀδελφός,

Δια τῆτον ἔκ τοκέης·

Πολέμοι φονεὶ δ' ἱ αὐτοί.

Τοδε χεῖρον, ὀλλυμένοθα

Δια τῆτον οἱ φιλήντες.

Anacreon.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING SYSTEMS.

Spon. Iamb. Iamb.

Οὐ μῶι | μέ λῆι || Γϋγα | ω *Catalectic syllable.*

The following verses are all measured and scanned as the first.

Τὸν Σᾶρδ | ἔων || ἀνᾶκτ | ος

Οὐθ' αἶρε | ἔει || μέ χρεῦσ | ος

Οὐδ' ἔφθ | ὄνω | τῷ ρᾶνν | οισ.

Iamb. Iamb. Iamb.

Εμοῖ | μέλει || μῦροισ | ι *Catalectic syllable.*

Κᾶτᾶβε | ἔχῃν || ὕπῃ | ην

Εμοῖ | μέλει || ῥῶδοισ | ι

Κᾶτᾶστ | ῥῆφῃν || κᾶρῃν | α

Τῷ σῇ | μέρον μ || ἔλει | μοι

Τῷ δ' αὖν | ῥῶντ || ἕϊ οἶδ | εν.

SECOND SYSTEM.

Anap. Iamb. Iamb.

Απόλοι | τῷ περῷ || τῷ αὖν | τοι *Catalectic syllable.*

The following are scanned in the same manner as the first.

Ο τῶν ἀργ | ὕ ρῶνφ || ὕ λῃσ | ας

Δῖᾶ τῆτ | ὦν ῥκ || ᾗδᾶλφ | ος

Δῖᾶ τῆτ | ὦν ῥ | τῆ κῃ | ες

Πῶλῃ μοῖ | φῶνῶ || δῖ αὖντ | ον

Τῷ δ' ἔ χῃ | ῥῶν ὅλλ || ὕμῆσθ | α

Δῖᾶ τῆτ | ὦν οἰ | φῖλῶντ | ες.

TRIMETERS OR SENARII.

Εν παντι πρᾶγει δ' ἐστὶ ὁμιλίας κακῆς

Κακιοι ὄδει, κερπος κομίσεις.

Ατῆς ἀρερᾶ θανατον ἐκκαρπίζεται.

Η γὰρ ξυνεισβας πλοιοι εὐσεβῆς ἀνερ

Ναυτησι θερμοις και πανηγυια τινι,

Ολωλει ἀνδρῶν συν θεοπτῶν γενεῖ·
 Η ξυν πολιταῖς ἀνδρασιν, δίκαιος ὢν,
 Εχθροῦ τοῖς τε καὶ θεῶν ἀμνημοσύνη,
 Ταῦτα κυρήσας ἐκδικῶς ἀγρευμάτων,
 Πληγῆς θεῶν μαστιγῇ παγκοινῶ δαμῆ. *Æschyl:*

ANALYSIS OF IAMBIC TRIMETERS.

Trimeter Acatalectic.

Iam. Iam. Sphon. Iam. Iam. Iam.

Εἰ παῖν | τῷ περᾶ || γῆι δ' ἔσθ' | ὅμῃ || λῆες | κᾶκῆς

Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam.

Κᾶκῇ | ὅν ὄδ' || ἔν καρπ | ὅς ὄ || κῶμιστ | ἔ ὄς

Sphon. Iam. Dact. Iam. Iam. Iam.

Α της | ἄρῳ || ρα θᾶνᾶ | τὸν ἔκκ || ἄρπῆζ | ἔ· αἰ

Sphon. Iam. Sphon. Iam. Iam. Iam.

Η γάρξ | ὕνῃσ || βᾶς κλῶι | ον ἔν || σῆβῆς | ἄνῆρ

Sphon. Iam. Sphon. Iam. Iam. Iam.

Ναυτῇ | σὶ θῆρμ || οἰς καὶ | πᾶνθρ || γῖα | τῷ νῖ

Iam. Iam. Sphon. Iam. Sphon. Iam.

Ολῶ | λῆν' ἀνδ' || ρων συνθ | ἔοπτ || υστῶ | γένῃς

Sphon. Iam. Sphon. Iam. Iam. Iam.

Η ξυνπ | ο λι || ταις ἀνδ' | ρᾶσινδ || ἵ καὶ | ὅς ὢν

Sphon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Sphon. Iam.

Εχθροῦ | ἔνοις || τῇ καὶ | θῶν || ἀμνη | μοσύνη

Sphon. Iam. Sphon. Iam. Sphon. Iam.

Ταῦτα | κῦρ η || σας ἔκδ | ικῶς || ἀγρῆν | μᾶτος

Sphon. Iam. Sphon. Iam. Sphon. Iam.

Πληγῆς | θῆ ὄ || μαστῇ | γῇ παγκ || κοινῶ | δαμῆ.

Note 1. *Morell* rejects the *Anapæst* in the third place, because thereby the *cæsural* pause is destroyed; and *Porson* admits the *Anapæst* in the first place only, and alters the lines in *Æschylus* and *Sophocles*, which militate against his hypothesis.

2. *Hephæstion*, though he rejects the *Anapæst* in the second and fourth place, is silent respecting the third and fifth places.

3. The *Dactyl* frequently occurs in the third seat, in correct *Iambics*, particularly in *Euripides*; whence it has been by some concluded, that a *Spondee* in the same place might be resolved into an *Anapæst*.

4. In the fifth seat, the admission of the *Dactyl* is objected to, because the *Iambic Trimeter* in that case, too nearly resembles the conclusion of a lame *Heroic*.

EXAMPLE

Of an *Anapæst* in a proper name, substituted for an *Iambus* in the fourth place.

Κομιζε σαυτην, Αντιγονη, δομων ισω. *Euripi.*

ANALYZED.

Iam. Iam. Spon. Anapæst. Iam. Iam.
Κομιζ | ε σαυ || την Αντ | γωνη || δ' ὁμων | ισω.

Μαλιστα Φοιβω Τειρεσιαν παρ' ουτις αν.

ANALYZED.

Μᾶλιστ | ἄ Φοῖβ || ὦ Τεῖ | ἔσῳαν || ἄρ᾽ | τῖς αἶν.

The fourth foot of the last line may however be scanned thus, ἔσῳαν, the *ια* being a *Synizesis*.

Though in the irregular *Iambics* of *Aristophanes*, an *Anapaest* be admitted in the even places, even where there is no proper name; in the *Tragic* poets, this is not allowed.

Anacreon also admits of several irregularities, as the *Cretic* in the first place, which is certainly inadmissible in verses regularly constructed.

Note. That in *Iambic* metre, a *Dactyl* should be avoided in the fifth place, and resolved feet should not concur.

The following lines have an *Anapaest* in the third place, and are on that account by some called harsh or unmusical.

Spon. *Iamb.* *Anap.* *Iamb.* *Iamb.* *Iamb.*

Λεῖξῃ | τὸν αῦ || τὸν ἄρῖθμ | ὃν ἔκ || ἔγω | κταῖν

Iamb. *Iamb.* *Anap.* *Iamb.* *Spon.* *Iamb.*

Κᾶκὼν κ | ἄκῶς || νῖν ἄμῃ | ῥὸν ἔκτ || εἰψᾷ | βῖον.

Or by changing the *Anapaest* into a *Tribrach*; thus,
Spond. *Iamb.* *Tribrach.* *Iamb.* *Iamb.* *Iamb.*

Λεῖξῃ | τὸν αῦ || τὸν ἄρῖ | θμὸν ἔκ || ἔγω | κταῖν.

Κᾶκὼν κ | ἄκῶς || νῖν ἄμῃ | ῥὸν ἔκτ || εἰψᾷ | βῖον.

TROCHAIC METRE.

TROCHAIC PENTHEMIMERIS.

In the odd places, is *Troch. Troch.*
admitted a *Trochee* only. Κῆισῖ | τᾶι τᾶ | λᾶς. *Soph.*

In the even places, are *E. 248.*
admissible, a *Trochee* and
a *Spondee*.

VARIATIONS.

TROCHAIC HEPTHEMIMERIS.

The *Trochee* in any *Troch. Spond. Troch.*
place resolvable into a *Māτῖ? | αῖσχυ | νᾶς ῖ | μαῖς.*
Tribrach. *J. 174.*

A *Spondee* into a *Dac-* Ηλῶ | γᾶ πῶ | ξῖνῖ | ται.
*tyl** or *Anapest*.

* A *Dactyl* or a *Spondee* is sometimes found in the odd places in *Aristophanes*; but only in long verses.

† A *Dactyl* in the odd places occurs only in proper names.

Trochaic verses are mostly *Catalectic*. A system of them consists generally of *Catalectic Tetrameters*; sometimes of *Dimeters Catalectic* and *Acatalectic* intermixed.

In *Tetrameters* the second metre should always

end with a word, as already mentioned in the foregoing part of this prosody.

The precept and example is given by *Terentianus* in the same verses :

— finis ut quarti pedis

Nominis verbive fine comma primum clauderet.

This rule is said to be invariably observed by the *Tragic* poets, with the exception of a privative, and prepositions prefixed.

Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch.

Τάυτ᾽ ἄ | μοι δι' || πλημὶ | ρίμν ᾗ || φεῦστας | ἴσθιν |
Troch.

ἐνφρεῖ | σι. *Æschyl. Pers.* 165.

Porson however does not admit the propriety of this exception, and alters the verse thus :

Τάυτ᾽ ἄ μοι μῆριμν' ᾗ φεῦστας ἴσθιν ἐν φρεσὶν δ' ἄπλη.

† Example of a *Dactyl* introduced in place of a proper name.

Or. 1566. Σὺγγυ' | νόντ' ἰ || μῆν, Πύλλ᾽ | δῆν τί || τὰτ
τ᾽δ' | ἰ ξυν | δρωῖντ᾽ | μοι.

† Πεῶς δ' || μῆς στεῖ | χόντ᾽ | παύσω || τῆς πᾶ | ρίστῳ ||
τᾶς γ' || υς. *Ph.* 1331.

† Example of a *Tetrameter* with a *Spondee* in the second, fourth, and sixth places.

TROCHAIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER.

ANALYSIS.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Πωλε Θρηκη, τι δη με | Tr. Tr. Tr. Πῶλῃ Θρῆκῃ ἤ τῃ | } <i>Acatalectic.</i> |
| Λοξον ὀμμασι βλέπυσσα | Tr. δῆ μῃ Λοξὸν ὀμμαῖ σὶ βλῆ πῶσα | |
| Νηλεὺς φεύγεις, δοκεῖς δὲ | Tr. Sph. Tr. Νῆλῃ ὤς φῆν γῆις δῶ | |
| | Tr. κῆις δῆ. | |
| Μηδὲν εἶδεναι σοφον; | Tr. Tr. Tr. Μῆδῃν εἰδῆν αἰ σὶ φον | } <i>Acatalectic.</i> |
| | Cat. or Heph. | |
| Ισθι τοι, καλῶς μὲν ἂν τοι | Tr. Tr. Tr. Ισθῖ τῷ καῖ λῶς μῆν | |
| Τον χαλινον ἐμβαλοίμι | Sph. ἂν τῷ Τὸν χαῖ λινὸν ἐμβᾶ λοίμῃ | |
| Ηνίας δ' ἔχων, στρεφοίμι | Tr. Tr. Tr. Ηνῖ ᾗς δ' ἔ χῶν στρεῖ φῶιμῃ. | } <i>Acatalectic.</i> |
| Ἀμφι τέρματα δρομῶ | * Ἀμφῖ τέρμαῖ τὰ δροῖ μῶ | |
| | Cat. | |
| Νυν δὲ λειμῶνας τε βοσκαί | Tr. Sph. Tr. † Νυν δῆ λῆιμῶ νᾶς τῆ βῶσκῃ αι. Hyl. | |

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>Tr.</i> | <i>Sp.</i> | <i>Tr.</i> | } <i>Acatalectic.</i> |
| Κεφα τε σκίρτωσα παιζεις | Κεφα τε σκιρ τωσα | | | |
| | παιζεις. | | | |
| | <i>Tr.</i> | <i>Tr.</i> | <i>Tr.</i> | |
| Δεξιον γαρ ιπποπειρην | Δεξι ον γαρ ιππο | | | } |
| | <i>Sp.</i> | | | |
| | πειρην | | | |
| Ουκ ειχεις επεμβατην. <i>Απας.</i> | Ουκ ε χεις επ ιμβα την | | | |
| | <i>Cat.</i> | | | |

* The last foot of this line may be called a *Tribrach*, τᾶδρῶμῶ, because in *δρομῶ*, we meet with an instance of a *ρ* following the middle letter *δ*, in which case the *α*, which of itself is short, will continue short; and the last syllable being common, the verse will then be *Brachycatalectic*.

† In this line, *βοσκειαι* may be a *Spondee*, *ται* being a *Synizesis*. In that case the verse will be properly a *Dimeter Acatalectic*, and this method of scanning the line appears preferable. As it stands divided above, it is a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or *Bacchiliadian*.

DIM. CATALECTIC.

ANALYSIS.

| | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | <i>Tro.</i> | <i>Sp.</i> | <i>Tro.</i> |
| Μηδε τις κικλησκετω | Μηδε τις κικ λησκη τω | | |
| | <i>Tro.</i> | <i>Tro.</i> | <i>Tro.</i> |
| Ευφορα τετυμμενος | Ευφο ρα τι τυμμεν ος | | |
| | <i>Tro.</i> | <i>Tro.</i> | <i>Tro.</i> |
| Τατ' επος θροαμενος | Τατ' ε ποσ θεο ρμεν ος | | |
| Ω Δικα | Ω Δι κα | <i>Monometer Catalectic, an imperfect verse.</i> | |
| Ω θεοι τοι Εριπυων. | Ω θεο τοι τ' Ε ριπυ ων | | |

Ταυτα τις ταχ' αν πατησ
τηρ

H τελευτα νεοπαθης *H τῆ | κῆσα || νῶπαϑ | ης
Οικτον οϊκτισαιτ'· ἐπει- Οϊκτον | οϊκτ' || σαί τῆ | πει-
-δη πιτυει δομος Δικας. -δῆ|πύ| τυνῆ δὲ || μῶς Δΐ' κας.

Æschyl.

* $\tilde{\text{N}}\tilde{\text{i}}\tilde{\text{o}}\tilde{\pi}\tilde{\alpha}$ may either be a *Tribrach* instead of a *Trochee*, being feet of equal times, or $\tilde{\text{v}}\tilde{\text{i}}\tilde{\text{o}}$ may be a *Synizesis*.

† In this verse the syllable π' is short, the two consonants, π', being a slender mute followed by a liquid.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Μητερ υ λογων αγων εστ', αλλ' αναλωται χρόνος
 Ουι μησηματην, περαινει δ' ουδεν η προθυμια·
 Ου γαρ αν ξυμβαιμεν αλλως, η πι τοις ειρημενοις
 Ωστε με σκηπτρων κρατηντα, τησδ' ανακτ' ειναι χθονος
 Των μακρων δ' απαλλαγεισα νυθετηματων μ' εα.
 Και συ τωνδ' εξω κομιζου τειχεων η κατθανη. Ευριπ.

**TROCHAIC TETRAMETER CATALECTIC
ANALYZED.**

Tr. Tr. Tr. Spon. Tr. Spon. Tr.
 Μῆτις | εὐ λῶ || γῶν ᾶ | γῶν ἔστ || ἀλλ' ᾶ | ἀλῶ || ταῖ χε |
 Cat. syll.

Tr. Tr. Tr. Sfi. Tr. Tr. Tr.
 Οὐν μᾶ | σῶμα || τῶν πῆ | ρᾶι νῆι || δ' οὐδ' ἐν | ἦ πρῶ | θῦ-
 μᾶ | α

Tr. Sfi. Tr. Sfi. Tr. Sfi. Tr.
 Οὐ γὰρ | ἄν ξῦμ || βαίμεν | ἄλλωσ || ἦπ' | τῶις ἐι || ρῦμέν |
 οἰς

Tr. Sfi. Tr. Tr. Tr. Sfi. Tr.
 Ωστ' | μῆσκῆπ || τρῶν κρᾶ | τῶν τᾶ || τῆσδ' ἄν | ἄκτ' ἐι || νᾶιχ-
 θῶ | νος

Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr.
 Τῶν μᾶ | κρῶν δᾶ || παλλᾶ | γείσᾶ || νῦθ' | τῆμᾶ || τῶν
 μῆ | α

Tr. Sfi. Tr. Sfi. Tr. Sfi. Tr.
 Καὶ σῦ | τῶνδ' ἱξ | ᾧ κῶ | μῖζ' || τῆιχ' | ὦν ἦ || κατ' θᾶ | νη.

IONIC METRE A MAJORE.

What is termed a pure *Ionic* verse, very rarely consists wholly of *Ionics*, but admits a *Trochaic Dipodia*,* promiscuously with its proper feet.

Seale allows the following varieties in the *Ionic a majore*, or *greater Ionic metre*; though it may be doubted whether verses so constructed can be called pure *Ionics*; viz.

Var. 1. The second *Pæon*† is sometimes found in the first place; the reason for which has been attempted to be given in part 2.

* The verse never ends with the proper foot complete; but has either a *Trochaic Dipodia*, (or *Syzygy*, as some term it,) or the proper foot incomplete; thus,

Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Εἰμῇ τᾷδ' ἔ | χεῖρ' ὀδ' ἐκτᾷ. *Soph.*

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Hās cum gēmī | na compēdē | dēdīcāt cā | tēnās.

Brach. Mart. 2. 29.

Ditroch. Great. Ion. Great. Ion. Spond.

Πλῆστος τῆς | ἴστί, τῷ μὲ | γὰ πτόμα. φ' | βεῖταί.

Great. Ion. Great. Ion. 3. Epitr.

Pansa ōptīmē | Divōs cōlō | vis sī bōnōs | ēsse. *Epion.*

These two last are *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, called *Sotadic verses*.

Pæon 2.

† Τ' δ' εἰ μὲ χ' | εἰυῖν. *Soph. Dim. Brachycat.*

Pæon 2. Ditroch.

Δικὰς ἄφ' | βῆτος ἔδ'. *Dim. Acatalectic.*

Pæon 2. Ion. a maj. Epitr. 2.

Πόας τέρει | ἀνθός μάλα | κ' ὁ μᾶτευσαι. *Trim. Acat.*

Pæon 2.

Αἰ πύκ' | ναίς δ' ὀσῶς. *Dim. Cat.*

Pæon 2. Ditroch.

Αἰ κατ' | χ' ὦν ἄν' ἔξ' | μὲν ξ' φ' ὤς. *Phan. 343.*

The last verse is a *Trimeter Catalectic*.

Var. 2. A *Molossus* is sometimes found in an even intermediate place, with a *Trochaic Dipodia*, or, as it is by some called, a *Trochaic Syzygy* following.*

* This restriction prevents the concurrence of too many long syllables.

Ditroch. Moloss. Ditroch.

Καὶ κακῶς ἄ | νειλῆτον | Σῶκ' ἄτην' | κ' ὁσμος. A *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*.

Var. 3. The second *Pæon* is occasionally joined to

a second or third *Epitrite*, so that the two feet together are equal in time to two *Ionic* feet. This is called an *Ανακλασις*,* the defect in time of the preceding foot being in this case supplied by the redundant time of the subsequent.

The verse so disposed is called *Ανακλωμενος*.

Ditroch. resol.

* Τῖν' ἔδ' ὅν τ' ἴν | Ηεωα. *Dim. Catal.*

The first foot of the above verse is a *double Trochee* resolved.

Ion. a maj. 1. resol. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. 2. resol.

Τί γὰρ ἱσμήν ὄ | λῶς ἦ πόδ' ἄ | πῆς γίγ' ὄν' ἄ μ' ἴν | υλῆς.

Ion. a maj. 1. resol. Epi. 1. last resol. Ditroch.

Στόχ' ἄσ' αἰ κατ' ἄ | σέ' αὐτὸν τὸ β' ἴ | ὠτίκ' ὄν' ἴν | ησας.

These two verses are *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, but the last must be considered impure.

The second metre of this verse may however be amended, by admitting *σεαυτον* to form but two syllables, and then it will be pronounced *σαυτον*, the *εαυ* being a *Synzyzesis*; and in this contracted form, the word is frequently found: then the second metre will be a regular *Ionic a majore*; thus,

2. *Pæon. 2. Epitr. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.*

Διδυκέ μ' ἴν | ἄ σ' ἑλ' ἄν' ἄ | καί πλη' ἴν' | δ' ἴς μ' ἴσ' αἰ δ' ἴ.

The above verse is a *Tetrameter Acatalectic*. The first metre is a second *Pæon* containing five times; the second metre is a second *Epitrite* containing seven times: so that the first and second metres taken together, consist of twelve times, equivalent

to the number of times contained in two greater *Ionics*.

Thus the deficient time in the first metre is by *Ανακλασις*, compensated by the redundant time in the second.

Var. 4. Resolutions of the long syllable are allowable in all possible varieties. See examples of this above, under the last note.

Mr. *Seale*'s definition of an *Epionic* is as follows:

If the three remaining *Pæons*, or the second *Pæon* in any place but the first, without an *Ανακλασις*; or,

If an *Iambic Dipodia*,* or third *Epitrite*, a *Choriambus*, or any of the discordant feet† of four syllables, be found in the same verse with an *Ionic* foot, the verse is then termed *Epionic*.

Dijamb. *Ion. a maj.* *Ditroch.*

* Qūod ō mīser ! tē pērdīs ā ! mōrē frūstrā.

† *Antispast*, and the other *Epitrites*.

IONIC SYSTEMS.

TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Πληρης μὲν ἐφαίνεται ὁσελανα

Αἰδ' ὡς περὶ βωμὸν ἱσταθῆσαν. *Sapph.*

TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Εἰ καὶ βασιλεὺς πεφύκας, ὥς θνητὸς ἀκνέσθαι
 Ἐὰν χρυσοφορῆς, τὸτο τύχης ἐστὶν ἱπάρμα
 Ἐὰν ἀλαζονῆς, τὸτ' ἀνοίας ἐστὶ φρεναῖγμα
 Ἐὰν δὲ σωφρονῆς, τὸτο θεῶν δῶρον ὑπάρχει.
 Ἡ σωφροσύνη παρῆστίη, ἵαν μετρηῆς σεαυτὸν.
 Σωκράτην ὁ κόσμος πεποίηκεν σοφὸν εἶναι
 Καὶ κακῶς ἀνείλεν τὸν Σωκράτην ὁ κόσμος
 Ἐν τῇ φυλακῇ, κύνιον ὅτι πίον τεθῆκε
 Κύνες οἱ κατὰ θρακὴν Εὐριπίδην ἱτράγον
 Τὸν θείον Ὀμηρον λίμος κατεδάπανησεν
 Ἀγαθὸς, εὐφυνὸς δίκαιος, εὐτυχὴς ὅς ἐστι
 Τὰ φθόνα λαβεῖν δεῖ μερίδα, μῶμον ἔχειν δεῖ. *Sotad.*

IONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Ion. a maj. Ditroch.
 πλήρης μὲν ἔ | φαίνεται ἂ σῆ | λάνᾱ
Ion. a maj. Ditroch.
 Αἰδ' ὥς πῆρ | βῶμόν ἔστα | θῆσαν.

TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Ion. a maj. Ditroch. Ion. a maj.

Εἰ καὶ βᾶσι | λῆυς πῆφῡκάς, | ὥς θνητὸς ᾗ | κῆρον

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.

*Εἰν χρεῦσθ' ὅ | ρῆς, τῆτ' ὅ τῷ | χῆς ἱστῖν ἔ | παῖμα.

Ditroch. Epitr. 3. Great. Ion.

†Εἰν ἄλᾶζ' ὅ | ῆς, τῆτ' ἄν' οἱ | ᾶς ἱστ' ὅ ρῷ | ἄγμα

Ditroch. Great. Ion. Great. Ion.

Εἰν δ' ἔ σῶφρ' ὅ | ῆς, τῆτ' ὅ θ' ἔ | ὦν δῶρ' ὅ ὑπ | ἄρχει

Great. Ion. Ditroch. Ditroch.

‡Η σῶφρ' ὅ σῶν | ῆ παῖρ' ἱστῖν | ἔαν μῆτρ' ῆς σ' ἔ | αὔτον.

* In the second verse *εα* in *εαν* by a *Synizesis* forms but one syllable, and assuming then the nature of a diphthong, makes the syllable long. The same observation extends to the same word in the third, fourth, and fifth verses. In the second, fourth, and fifth, however, *αν* is followed by a consonant, which would render the syllable long of course.

† The second foot in this verse is marked as a third *Epitrite*, but if the diphthong *οι* in *ανοιᾶς* be admitted to be short, as preceding a vowel; the second foot will be an *Ionic a majore*, and the verse will be regular; otherwise it will be an *Epionic*.

‡ In this verse, in the third *metre*, the short vowel *ε* continues short, because the two consonants *τρ* which follow, are a *tenuis* followed by a liquid. In the third verse also, and in the third *metre*, *ε* is also short, because followed by an aspirate and a liquid.

Ditroch. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.

Ἀσώκρ᾿ ἄτῃν ὅ | κῶσμ' ὅς π' ἔπ' οἱ | ἦκ' ἐν σῶφ' ὅν | ἔιναι

Ditroch. Moloss. Ditroch.

Ἐκ' αἰ κακῶς ἄν | ἔιλ' ἐν τῶν | Σώκρ᾿ ἄτῃν ὅ | κῶσμος

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch. resol.

Εν τῇ φῦλ᾿ | κῆ, κῶν' ἰὸν | ὅτ' π' ἰὼν τ' ἔθ' | ἦκε

Ditroch. Ion. a min. Ditroch.

^dΚυνῆς οἱ κα̃ | τα̃ Θρακῆν Εὐ | ριπιδῆν ἔτε | ᾠγον.

Great. Ion. Dispon. Procleus.

^eΤὸν θεῖον Ομ | ἡρῶν λιμὸς | κατῆ δαπαῖν | ἦσεν

Ditroch. Ditroch, Ditroch.

^fΑγαθὸς, εὐφῶ | ῆς, δῖκαϊός | εὐτῦχῆς ὅς | εἰση

Ditroch. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.

^gΤὸν φθόνῳ λαβ̃ | εἰν δεῖ μέρϛ | δα̃, μαμὸν ἔχ | εἰν δεῖ.

^a In this verse, the diphthong *oi* is shortened before a vowel.

^b In this verse, the second *metre* is a *Molossus* with a double *Trochee* succeeding, and there is not a single *Ionic* in the verse. The *Molossus* is equivalent in time to an *Ionic a majore*.

^c This verse has its third *metre* a *Ditrocheus*, with the first syllable resolved. The first syllable of *τῖθνηκε* is here short, because the short vowel is followed by an aspirate and a liquid.

^d If the second syllable *θρακην* be long, as it commonly is, the second *metre* will be a first *Epitrite*, and the verse an *Epionic*; but it would appear that this line must be faulty, and that it might be corrected thus,

Κυνῆς κατᾶ | Θρακῆν | Εὐρ | ιπιδῆν ἔ | τραγον. An

Ionic a majore, a Molossus, and Ditrocheus.

In the verse thus divided, the second *metre* is a *Dispondeus*, and the third a *Procleusmaticus*; the supernumerary time in the second *metre* compensating for the deficient time in the third, by *ανακλασις*.

^e But this verse may be otherwise divided; thus,

Ion. a maj. Molossus. Ditroch. Resol.

Τὸν θεῖον Ο | μῆρῶν λι | μὸς κατῆδαπαῖν | ἦσεν.

The second *metre* is now a *Molossus* agreeably to the rule; and the third *metre* is a *Ditrocheus*, having the first syllable of the second *Trochee* resolved.

^f The first *metre* of this verse is a *Ditrocheus*, with the first syllable of the first foot resolved.

^g Here we find *δα* long, before a liquid.

A SERIES OF LATIN IONIC VERSES, FROM
TERENTIANUS, ANALYZED.

TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

*Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.*Trādūnt hōmīn | ēs, sēctā quī | būs Pythāgō |
reā est;*Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.*

Arcānā sēc | ūtī physī | cīs rēmōta | cāusīs,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Vōcēs nūmēr | ī nōn sīmī | lēs hābērē | sūmmas;

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Et nōmīnā | trādūnt ītā | lītērīs pēr | acta,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Hāc ūt nūmēr | īs plūrībūs, | illā sīnt mīn | utīs,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Qūandōqūe sūb | ībūnt dūbī | æ pērīclā | pugnæ,

Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.

Mājōr nūmēr | ūs quā stētēr | īt, fāvērē | palmam

Præsāgiā | lēthī. mīnī | mā pātērē | summa

Sīc Pātrōclōn | ōlim Hēctōre | a mănū pēr | isse

Sīc Hēctōrā | trādūnt cēcīd | īssē mōx A | chiliī.

Terent.

In the preceding system of verses from *Terentianus Maurus*, it may be observed for the sake of beginners, that *tradunt* and *nomina* have each the first

syllable long, because these syllables are formed by contraction from *transdunt* and *noscimen*.

Patroclus, though strictly, according to the rules of Latin prosody, and the practice of the Roman poets, it may have both the first and second syllables, either long or short, in *Homer* has both uniformly long.

OF IONIC METRE A MINORE.

It has been already mentioned in the second part, that the verse termed *Ionic a minore*, instead of a *Ditrochæus*, admits a *Dijambus*. It may be added that this *metre* is often composed entirely of its proper feet.*

It admits however of an *Iambic Dipodia*,† or *Syzygy*, (as it is termed by some,) and that promiscuously; beginning sometimes with a *third Paon*,‡ followed by one of the *Ephitrites* for an ἀνακλασις.||

Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a min.

* Ολῆσαῖ καὶ | πῶτῃ μὲν ὄξ | ἢ χαλκῶ | κῆφ᾽ ἄλαν. *Phryg.*

Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a

Miserarum est | nec amorē | dare ludum | neque min.

vino. Her.

Dijamb. Ion. a min.

† Ομαυλὸς ᾠ | ὑπῆρ ᾠ χερῦ | σῖα. *Trim. Brach. Sophh.*

Pæon. 3. *Epitr.* 3.

‡ Στῆφαῖον ᾗ | ὠτὸν γλυκύν | *Dim. Acat. Pind.*
Olym. 5.

Pæon. 3. *Epitr.* 2. *Pæon.* 3.

|| Χαλῆπῶς εἰ | ρῶς βαδίζοντ' | ἐκλείουσῃ | σύντρεχέιν

In the preceding verse, the *Anacclasis* is double. The first *metre* is deficient by one time, which is supplied by the superabundant time in the second. The third *metre* in like manner is defective, and must be supplied by the fourth. The verse is a *Tetrameter Catalectic*.

A *Molossus* sometimes occurs in the beginning of the verse, and also in the odd places with an *Iambic Dipodia* preceding;* as,

Moloss. *Ion. a min.* *Ion. a min.*

Γᾶλλᾶι μῆ | πρὸς ὀρεῖης | φῖλῳθυρῶι | δρομαῖς. *Tetram. Cat.*

* The *Iambic Dipodia*, or *Syzygy*, precedes, to prevent the concurrence of too many long syllables; as,

Ion. a min. *Dijamb.* *Moloss.*

Εμὶ φεύγῃ | σὶν ἀνδρῆς ὦς | ὀρεῖθις | μαλᾶκῶι. *Tetram. Cat.*

In the *metre* denominated *Ionic a minore*, or *lesser Ionic*, an *Anacclasis* is indispensable, if a *third Pæon* begins the verse. In the *greater Ionic*, when a *second Pæon* begins, though an *Anacclasis* is strictly regular, it is less necessary, because a stress is naturally laid upon the first syllable of the verse, nearly equal to that which would be laid upon the proper foot.

In the intermediate places, a *second* or *third Pæon* is prefixed to a *second Epitrite*, and this construction of the verse is called, as before, ἀνακλασις.

Ion. a min. Pæon. 3. 2. Epitr.

Πυθόμαϊν καὶ | κατ'ἔδυν ἱ | ρῶτ᾽ φῆγυν. *Trim. Acat.*

Dijamb. Pæon. 3. 2. Epitr.

Εχέιμαϊν Ἀν | δρῶμιδ᾽ καὶ | λαὶν ἄμοιβαν. *Sapph.*

Resolutions of the long syllables are allowed in this, as in the *greater Ionic Metre*.

An *Epionic* verse, a *minore*, is constituted by intermixing with the *Ionic* feet, a double *Trochee*,* *second Epitrite*,† or *Pæon*, without an ἀνακλασις.

Ion. a min. Ditroch.

* Τῖ κ' κλήσῃ | τᾶσδ' ἑπῶν' | μιν. *Dim. Hypercat.*

2. Epitr. Ion. a min.

† Τᾶσδ' ἑπῶμαϊν | ὄδον ἄκ'ετ'. *Dimeter Acatalectic*, the last long syllable of the *Ionic* being resolved into two short.

The two species of *Ionic* feet are not to be intermixed in the same verse.

IONIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER.

1. Δοκιμος δ' ὧ | τις ὑποστας

Μεγαλὸν ρευματι φῶτων,

Βχυροῖς ἐρκεσιν ἐργεῖν

Αμαχον κυμα θαλασσης·
 Απρροσιιστος γαρ ὁ Περσων
 Στρατος, ἀλκιφρων τε λαος.
 Δολομητιν δ' ἀπαταν θει
 Τις ἀνηρ θιατος ἀλυξει;
 Τις ὁ κραιπνω ποδο πηδη-
 ματος εὐπετεος ἀνάισσων;

2. Επιδοι δ' Αρτεμις ἀγνα
 Στολον οἰκτιζομενα μηδ'
 Ὑπ' ἀναγκας
 Γαμος ἔλθοι Κυθεριος·
 Στυγερον πελει τοδ' ἄθλον.
 Κυπριδος δ' οὐκ
 Αμελει γ' ἴσμος οδ' εὐφρων·
 Δυναται γαρ
 Διος ἀγχιστα συν Ηρα·
 Τισται δ' ἀιολομητις
 Οεος ἔργοις ἐπι σεμνοισι. *Æschyl.*

Note. That in *Ionic* systems, a *minare*, as in the *Anapæstics*, and in short *Trochaics*, the *Synapheia* goes through the system.

In the preceding system, the *Doric* α, used for η is uniformly long, as may be seen in ἀγνᾶ, οἰκτιζο-
μενᾶ, ἀναγκᾶς.

The effect of *Synapheia*, is observable on the closing syllable of the fourth, fifth, eighth, and tenth verses.

The fifth verse is constructed with an *Ανακλασις*.

LATIN DIMETERS.

Dīōmēdēm | mōdō māgnūm
Dēā fēcīt | Dēā bellī
Dōmīnātrīx | Phrygās ōmnēs
Ut īn ārmīs | supērārēt.
Pātūlīs āg | mīnā cāmpīs
Jācūērunt | dātā lēthō.

These are all
regular *Ionic Di-*
meters Acatalec-
tic.

The twelfth ode of the third book of *Horace*, is divided by *Bentley* into *Ionic Tetrameters*, and *Dimeters*, as follows.

Equēs īpsō | mēlīōr Bēll | ērōphōntē, | nēquē
pūgnō
Nēquē sēgnī | pēdē vīctūs, | sīmūl ūnctōs |
Tībērīnīs

Tetram.

Hūmērōs lāv | ēt īn Undīs. *Dim.*

Cātūs īdēm | pēr āpērtūm | fūgīēntēs | āgī-
tātō
Grēgē cērvōs | jācūlārī, et | cēlēr āltō | lātī-
tāntēm

Tetram.

Frūtīceto ēx | cīpēre āprūm. *Dim.*

These are regular *Ionics a minore*.

OF CHORIAMBIC METRE.

The construction of an ordinary *Choriambic* is very simple; consisting, as has been observed in Part II. principally of *Choriambics*, ending in a *Dactyl*, or *Cretic*, sometimes in a *Tribrachys*, very rarely in a *Molossus*. According to *Hephæstion*, a pure *Choriambic* excludes every foot but a *Choriambus*.

Some authors, however, affirm that the last *metre* is an *Iambic Dipodia*, or *Iambic Syzygy* entire, or *Catalectic*.

The *Iambic Syzygy*, according to these authors, is sometimes found at the beginning, and in long verses in other places; but this happens less frequently.

The following verse is given as an example of a *Choriambic metre*, with an *Iambic Dipodia*, closing the verse.

Choriam. Iam. Iam.

Τεγγὸμῆνός | κόμας | λυγρὰς. Closing in an *Iambic Dipodia*; or if the first syllable of *λυγρὰς* can be admitted to be long, the last foot would be an *Epiatr.* 1.

Iam. Iam. Choriam.

Soph. A. 793. Εἰῶς | ἄνι | κατ' ἑμᾶχα. An instance of a verse beginning with an *Iambic Dipodia*, or a *Dijambus*, and ending with a *Choriambus*.

Iam. Iam. Dact. Spon.

Φεῖνᾶς | παρᾶσπ | ᾶς ἑπ' | λαβα. *Soph. A. 804.*

This has been called by some, a *Choriambic* verse; but it may be so divided as to begin with a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*, and to end with a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; in which case, according to *Hephæstion's* definition, whose judgment is of the greatest weight, it could not with propriety be styled *Choriambic*, since it would not contain a single foot of that name. It might rather be called an impure *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, with a *Spondee*, instead of an *Iambus*, in the fourth foot. But if the verse be considered a *Dimeter Catalectic*, the last foot will be a *Choriambus* with a *Catalectic* syllable: and for this reason it has been called a *Choriambic* verse.

Iam. Iam. Choriam. Bacchius.

Εμῶι | ξὺνεί | ἥς δ' ἄπαντ | ὅς εὐφραίν. *Soph. Aj.* 715,
or rather the last foot an *Iambus* with a common syllable.

This verse also has been called a *Choriambic*. But if it be otherwise divided, thus,

Iam. Iam. Dact. Troch. Spond.

Εμῶι ξὺνεί || ἥς δ' ἄ | πάντες || εὐφραίν.

It will be found an impure *Iambic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, with a *Trochee* instead of an *Iambus* in the fourth place.

Another rule given by *Seale*, is, that,

If any other foot of four syllables, (*Ionics* and *Pæons* only excepted,) be joined with a *Choriambus*, particularly a *Ditrocheus* or second *Epitrite*, the verse is more properly called *Epichoriambic*.

Iam. Iam. Epitr. 2.

Τετψις ἱπῆστ | αἰ γῖνοιμᾶν

Ditroch. Choriamb. Spon.

Μ' ουπότ' αὐθῖς | ἀλλᾶ μ' ὁ πᾶγ | κοίτας.

Tro. Tro. Choriamb. Iam. Cat. syll.

Ποικίλοφρῶν | ἀθᾶνᾶτ' Α | φρῶδι | τα. Α *Sapphic.*

All the verses, however, before quoted, as may be seen in Part II. have been denominated *Epichoriambic*, into which almost all kinds of feet are admitted, at least κατ' ἀντιπαθειαν.

CHORIAMBIC SYSTEMS.

Οὐκ ἔτος ὦ γυναῖκες,

Πᾶσι κακοῖσιν ἡμᾶς

Φλώσιν ἑκάστοτ' ἄνδρες.

Δεῖνα γὰρ ἔργα δράσαι

Λαμβανομένοθ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν. *Aristoph.*

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Jane Pater, Jane tuens, Dive, biceps, biformis,
O cate rerum sator, O principium Deorum,
Stridula cui limina, cui cardinei tumultus,
Cui reserata mugirent aurea claustra mundi.

Septimius Afer.

Choriambic Dimeter, with Epichoriambic Tetrameter, both Catalectic.

Lydia, dic per omnes

Te Deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando perdere? &c. &c. *Hor.*

SAPPHIC SYSTEM,

Consisting of *Erichoriambic* and *Adonic* verses.

Ποικιλοφρον ἄθανατ' Ἀφροδίτα

Παι Δίος δολοπλοκε, λισσομαι σε

Μη μ' ἄταισι, μηδ' ἀνιαισι δαμνα

Ποτνια θυμον

Ἐλθε μοι καὶ νυν, χαλεπᾶν δε λυσον

Ἐκ μεριμνῶν, ὅσα δε μοι τελεσσαι

Θυμος ἰμείρει τελεσον, σὺδ' αὐτα

Εὐμαχος ἔσσε.

CHORIAMBIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Choriam. *Cretic.*

Οὐκ ἔτος ᾧ | γυναικῆς

Choriam. *Cretic.*

Πᾶσι καὶ κοῖς | ἱ ἡμᾶς. The last foot is properly a *Bacchius*, but on account of the common syllable, may be allowed to be a *Cretic*.

Choriam. *Cretic.*

Φλῶσ' ἑκάστ | ὅτ' ἀνδρεῖς

Choriam. Cretic.

Δῖνᾱ γᾶρ ἰεγ | ᾗ δρᾶσᾶι. The last foot called a *Cretic* for the reason assigned above.

Choriam. Cretic.

Λᾶμβανὸ μῖσθ' | ὑπαντων.

SAPPHIC SYSTEM.

Troch. Troch. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Ποικί | λῶφεῖν' || ἀθᾶνᾶτ' | ᾠφεῖ | δῖτα, or, thus,

Troch. Troch. Choriam. Iam.

Ποικί | λῶφεῖν' || ἀθᾶνᾶτ' ᾠφε | ὀδῖτα, with a common syllable.

Troch. Troch. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Πᾶι Δῖς δε || λῶπλῶκῆ, λῖσθ' | μαῖ σε, or divided otherwise, thus,

Troch. Troch. Choriam. Iam.

Πᾶι ΔΥ | ὅς δε' || λῶπλῶκῆ λῖσσ | ὀμαῖ | σε. In the *Comic* and *Tragic* writers, however, the *ο* before *πλ* in *δολοπλοκε*, would be short, and *οπλοκε* a *Tribrach*.

Ditroch. Choriam. Iam.

Μῆμ' ᾗταῖσθ' || μῆδ' ᾗνᾶι | σὶ δαῖμν | α

Dact. Spon.

Πόντιᾶ | θυμῶν *Adonic.*

Troch. Spon. Choriam. Iam. com. syll.

Ελθί | μῶι καῖ || νῦν, χαλῖπᾶν | δῖλῦσ | ον

Troch. Spon. Choriam. Iam.

Εκ μῖ | εἰμιῶν || εσσᾶ δ' ἔ μῶι | τέλῃσσι | αἰ

Troch. Iam. Choriamb. Iam.

Θύμος | ἡμῖς || εἰ τελευτῶν, σ | ὕδ' αὖ | τα

Dact. Spon.

Ζυμμάχος | ἑσσα.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Choriamb. Choriamb. Choriamb. Cretic.

Jāně pătēr, | Jāně tũēns, Dīvē, bĭcēps, bĭfōrmĭs;

Choriamb. Choriamb. Choriamb. Cretic.

O cătē rē | rūm sătōr, O | prĭncĭpĭũm Dēōrũm.

The remaining verses may be scanned in the same manner.

Choriamb. Bacchius.

Lydiā dĭc | pĕr ōmnēs

Troch. Spon. Choriamb. Choriamb. Bacchius.

Tē Dē | ōs ōr | ō, Sybărĭn | cūr prōpĕrēs | āmāndō.

The remaining verses of the ode may be scanned in like manner.

OF ANTISPASTIC METRE.

1. This metre, when pure, is composed of *Antispasts* alone, and *Iambuses*.

2. It ends, (if not *Acatalectic*) in portions of those feet; but will admit also, without vitiating its purity, the first, third, and fourth *Epitrites*.

3. Nothing is considered more harsh, than to close this *metre* with its proper feet.

More particularly: the *Antisfast* is considered as sufficiently correct under the following conditions:

1. In the first place, besides the proper foot, may be admitted any foot of four syllables, ending like an *Antisfast* in a short syllable preceded by a long; as,

An *Antisfast*, - - - -

A fourth *Epitrite*, - - - -

A third *Paon*, - - - -

A *Ditrochee*, - - - -

2. In the intermediate places only, an *Antisfast*.

3. In the last place, an *Iambic Syzygy*, or *Dijambus* complete, or *Catalectic*, or an incomplete *Antisfast*.

Antisfast.

Κλῡϊν μαῖῃ | τε

Antisfast.

Φῆρ πῆμα | τα

PENTHEMIMERIS, DOCHMAIC.

Epitrite 4. *Dijambus*.

Θρῶπῶ δεινῶ | τῖρῶν πῖλεῖ Antig. 340.

Epitrite 4. *Dijamb*.

Πόντῃ χῆιμῃ | ρῖω νότῳ.

GLYCONIAN.

Ditroch. Antisphast. Dijamb.

ΗΛΘῆς ἐκ πῆ | ρᾶτῶν γῶς ἔ | λῆφᾶντῶν

Pæon. 3. Antisphast. Antisphast. Antisphast.

Κρῶνιδᾶ βᾶ | σῆλῆος γῆ | νός Αἰᾶν τᾶν | ἄρῆσῶν πῶδ' |

Dijamb.

Αχιλλᾶ.

There is scarcely any limit to the varieties of *Antisphastic* verse. The following, according to *Scale*, are the most usual.

1. In short verses, the proper foot frequently vanishes, and the verse consists of one of the before mentioned feet,* and an *Iambic Syzygy*.

2. All the *Epitrites*,† except the second, are occasionally substituted in the several places of the verse, particularly the fourth *Epitrite* in the second.

3. If an *Antisphast* begins the verse, and three‡ syllables remain, whatever these syllables be, the verse is *Antisphastic*, because they may be considered as a portion of some of the admissible feet, or of some of them resolved.

4. In long verses,§ an *Iambic Syzygy* sometimes occurs in the second place, and then the third place admits the same varieties as the first.

4. *Epitr. Iam.*

* Κίνησᾶσᾶ | χαλῶν || ω.

The *Hepththemimer* is called *Pherecratian*.

Ephitr. 3. *Ephitr.* 4. *Dijamb.*

† Κῶλπῶ σ' ἰδ' ἔξ | ἀνθ' ἀγνῶι Χᾶ | ῥ' ἔτις Κρᾶνω.

This is *Alcmanic*.

Antispast.

‡ Γ' ἔγ' ὠνῆτ' ἰ | ὄν ὄπι. *Pind.*

Ephitr. 4. *Dijamb.* *Ephitr.* 4. *Iam. Com. syl.*

§ Η' ῥιστῆσα—μὲν ἰτρίῃ | λ' ἔπτῃ μίχρ' ὄν | ἄποκλ | ᾗς.

All these varieties have been considered before in Part II. and are termed impure *Antispastics*.

ANTISPASTIC SYSTEMS.

DIMETER ACATALECTIC AND HYPERCATALECTIC.

Μη φυναι τον ἅπαντα νι-

-κα λογον· τοδ' ἔπει φωνη,

Βηναι κειθεν ὁθεν περ ἦκει,

Πολυ δευτερον, ᾗς ταχιστα.

Ως εὐτ' ἂν το νιοι παρη,

Κεφας ἀφροσυνας φερων,

Τις πλαγχθη πολυμαχδος ἔξω ;

Οστις τῃ πλειονος μερὸς

Χρηζει τῃ μετρίῃ παρῆς

Ζωειν, σκαιουσιναν φυλασσαν

Εν ἱμοι καταδηλος ἵσται.

Ακτις ἀελις, το καλ-

λῖστον ἑπταπυλῳ φανεν

Θηβα των προτερων φας,

Εφαιθης ποτ' ὦ χρυσιας

} *Glyconiat.*

Ἀμερας βλεφαρον }
 Διεκαιων ὑπερ } *Dochmaic.*
 Ρειθρων μολυσσας

Ἐτλα καὶ Δαναας ἔρανιον φως
 Ἀλλαξαι διμας ἐν χαλκοδείτοις
 Αὐλαῖς κρυπτομένα δ' ἐν
 Τυμβῇ θάλαμῳ κατεζευχθῇ
 Ζευχθῇ δ' ὀξυχολῶς παις ὁ Δρυαντος
 Ἡδῶν βασιλεὺς κερτομοῖς
 Οργαῖς ἐκ Διόνυσου,
 Πιτρῶνδαι καταφρακτος ἐν δίσμῳ. *Soph.*

ANTISPASTIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED

Ephittr. 4. *Dijamb.* }
 Μη φῦναι τὸν | ἅπαντ' ἡ- } *Acat.*
Ditroch. *Dijamb.*
 -κα λόγον τὸδ' | ἐπὶ φῶνῃ.

Ephittr. 4. *Dijamb.* }
 Βῆναι κείθεν | ὅθεν πῆρ ἡ | κει } *Hyper.*
Pæon. 3. *Dijamb.*
 Πόλῳ δευτέρῃ | ὄν, ὡς τὰ χίτ | α.

Ephittr. 4. *Dijamb.* }
 Ως εὐτ' αἶν τὸ | νῆον πάρεῃ } *Acat.*
Ephittr. 4. *Dijamb.*
 Κῆφας ἀφ' ὅ | σὺν αἶς φέρων

Ephittr. 4. *Dijamb.*
 Τις πλάγχθῃ πό | λῦμ' ὀχθῆς ἐξ | ω; *Hypercat.*

Ephittr. 4. *Dijamb.* }
 Οἷς τῶ πλῆ | ὄντος μέρους } *Acat.*
Ephittr. 4. *Dijamb.*
 * Χρῆζι τὸ μῆ | τρεῖς πάρεῖς

Ephittr. 4. *Dijamb.*
*Zōi*ν, σκᾱῖτό | σῦνᾱν φύλασσο. | αν
Pæon. 3.
 Εν ἱμοῖ κα | τᾱδῆλος ἔστ | αι

} *Hyper.*

* The ε in *μετρεῖα* may be short, because followed by τ and a liquid.

Ditroch. *Dijamb.*

Ακτῖς αἶ | λῖθ τὸ καλ-

Ditroch. *Dijamb.*

-λίστοι ἱπτά | πῦλῶ φᾱνῖν

Ephittr. 4. *Dijamb.*

Θῆβᾱ τῶν προ | τῖρῶν φαῶς

Antisphæst. *Ephittr.* 3.

Εφᾱνθῆς ποτ | ᾱ χερῦσῖας.*

} *Dim. Acatalectic.*
Glyconian.

* The last metre may be an *Iambic Syzygy*, if the first syllable of *χερῦσας* can be admitted to be short.

Ditroch.

Αμῖρᾱς βλῖ | φαῖρον *Dim. Brach.*

Ephittr. 4.

Διεκαῖων ὕ | περ *Monom. Hyper.*

Antisphæst.

Ρῖεθρῶν μῶ | λῖσα *Dim. Brach.*

} *Dochmiac.*

Ephittr. 4. *Antisph.*

Ετλαῖ καῖ Δᾱ | νᾱῖς ἔρα | νῖον φῶς *Trim. Cat.*

Ephittr. 4. *Ephittr.* 4.

Αλλαῖαι δῖ | μᾱς ἐν χαλκᾱδ | ἔτοις *Trim. Brach.*

Ephittr. 4. *Dijamb.*

Τῦμβῆρῖ θᾱ | λᾱμῶ κατῖζ | ενχθῆ *Trim. Brach.*

Ephittr. 4. *Antisphæst.*

Ζῖυχθῆ ὀξῦ | χῶλῶς παῖς ὀ | Δρῦᾱντος *Trim. Cat.*

Ephittr. 4. *Antisphæst.*

Ηδᾱνῶν βᾱσ | ἰλῖυς κῖρτο | μῶις *Trim. Brach.*

Ephittr. 4.

Οργᾱῖς ἐκ Δῖ | ἄνυσθῶν. *Catah*

*Epitr. 4.**Epitr. 3.** Πέτραι δὲ καὶ | τὰ φεῖα κτὸς ἐνδ' | σμω. *Trim. Brach.*

* The last metre in the last verse, might be called a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*, because the second α in κατὰ φεῖα κτὸς, might be short, as it is followed by φε, an aspirate and a liquid.

PAEONIC METRE.

This verse requires all the admissible feet* to have the same *rhythm* with its proper foot, i. e. to consist of five times.

The *Pæon primus*, and *quartus*, are mostly used; but not in the same verse. The *Pakimbacchius*, and *Pæon tertius*, very rarely. See Part II.

As with *Anapaestic*, so with *Pæonic*: the most perfect construction closes every *metre* with a word.

To this head may be referred *Bacchiac*† and *Cretic*‡ verses.

4. *Pæon.*4. *Pæon.** Πότε φεῖα κτὸς | σφεία φεῖα. *Soph. Aj.**Cret.**Pæon. 1.**Cret.**Cret.*

Χαίρει δὲ | μέσθ' ἡρώς | ἃ μὲν ἃ | κίς ὁμῶς

4. *Pæon.**Bacch.*4. *Pæon.**Bacch.*Μάχαρ' ἔσθ' | σφεία | ποθὲν ἔστ' | ἄσπιν. *Cratin.*

The alternate mixture of 4th *Pæons* and *Bacchius* form the most harmonious *Pæonic* verse.

The *first Pæon* is chiefly intermixed with *Cretics*, and is never found at the end of a verse.

Bacch. Bacch. Bacch. Bacch.

† Πρὸς ἄλλαν | δ' ἱλᾶνται | θεὸς σὺμ | φέρειν τᾶσ |

Bacch.

δ' ἔκρεισσῶ. *Eur. Hel.* 648.

Cret. Cret. Cret.

‡ Αγνὴ | σείναι ᾧ | σ' ἱλπομαί. *Ib.*

Cret. Cret. Cret. Cret.

Σοίμην εὔ | ἱππὸς εὔ | πῶλός τ' | χῆσπαῖς.

Those verses in which *Pæons* of different sorts occur, are harsh and unharmonious.

PÆONIC SYSTEMS.

TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Ω μακαρί Αυτομενεις, ὡς μακαριζομεν,
 Παιδας ἐφυτευσας ὅτι χειροτεχνικωτατους.
 Πρῶτα μὲν ἀπασι φίλοι, ἀνδρα τε σοφωτατον,
 Τον κιθαρωιδωτατον, ᾧ χαρις ἐφespετο.
 Τον δ' ὑποκριτην ἑτερον ἀργαλειον, ὡς σοφον.
 Εἰτ' Ἀριφραδην, πολυ τι θυμοσοφικωτατον.
 Οντινα ποτ' ὤμοσε, μαθοντα παρὰ μηδεως
 Ἀλλ' ὑπο σοφης φουσιως αὐτοματων ἐκμαθειν.

Εἰσι τινες οἱ μὲν ἔλεγον, ὡς καταδιηλλαγην,
 Ηνικα Κλεινὸν μὲν ὑπεταραττει ἐπικειμενος.
 Καὶ με κακίσταις ἐκνισι· καθ', ὅτ' ἀπεδείρομην
 Οἰκτος, ἐγγλων μεγα κεκραγοτα με θεωμενοι,
 Ουδὲν ἄρ' ἐμου μελον· ὅσον δὲ μόνον εἶδεναι,
 Σκωμμηχτιον εἰ ποτε τι θλιβομετος ἐκβαλλω. *Aristoph.*

PÆONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1.

Ω μακάρι | Αυτομένεις, | ὥς σὶ μακάρι | ἰζομέν, *Cat.*

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Cret.*

Παῖδάς ἰφύτ | ἰυσάς ὅτι | χεῖροτέχνι | κωτάτῃς. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1.

Πρωτὰ μὲν ᾗ | πασὶ φίλον | ἀνδρᾷ τὲ σο | φωτάτοι,

Catalectic.

These verses consist of the same feet in the same order.

| | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>Pæon.</i> 1. | <i>Pæon.</i> 1. | <i>Pæon.</i> 1. |
| Τον κῆδρα οἰδοτάτοι, ὦ χάρις ἰφ | | |
| ἰσπῆτο. | | |
| Τον δ' ὑποκρί τῇν ἑτέρων ἀργαλέον, ὥς | | |
| σοφον | | |
| Εἴτ' Ἀρῖφραδ ἦν, πολὺ τὶ θυμοσοφί | | |
| κωτάτοι | | |
| Οντὶνᾶ ποτ ὦμοσέ, μαθ οντᾶ παρὰ | | |
| μῆδ' ἔνος, | | |

Catalectic.

Pæon. 1. *Cret.* *Pæon.* 1. *Cret.*

Ἀλλ' ὑπο σο | φῇ φύσῃς | αὐτομάτον | ἐκμάθειν. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Cret.*

Εἰσὶ τῆς | οἱ μ' ἔλεγον, | ὥς καταδ' | ἡλλαγῆν. *Acat.*

Pæon. 1. *Pæon.* 1. *Pæon.* 1.

Νῆκα Κλέ | ὦν μ' ὑπὲ τα | ραττὲν ἐπὶ | κειμένος. *Cat.*

These verses consist of the same feet in the same order.

| | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| <i>Pæon.</i> 1. | <i>Pæon.</i> 1. | <i>Pæon.</i> 1. | <i>Cret.</i> |
| Και με κακί σταις ἐκνύσῃ καὶ ο τ' ἀπὲ δ' εἰ- | | | |
| ρομῆν | | | |
| Οικτος, ἐγὼ ὦν μέγακί κραγῶτα με | | | |
| θιωμένοι | | | |
| Οὐδ' ἐν ἀρ' εἰ μὲ μέλον' οσ ον δ' ἔμοτον | | | |
| ἔσδ' εἶναι | | | |
| Σκώμματιον εἰ ποτὲ τὶ θλίβομένος ἐκ- | | | |
| βαλλῶ. | | | |

Catalectic.

The last verse, as it stands, has a *Molossus* at the end; but it should most probably be $\epsilon\kappa\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omega$, which will be a *Cretic*.

The word $\kappa\alpha\lambda\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$ in the last line but three, has its second syllable short. This sometimes, though rarely happens, when the two consonants, as $\sigma\tau$ are capable of beginning a syllable. See Rules, and *Hom. Il.* 2. 537. In the last line but one, $\theta\epsilon\omega$ is a *Synizesis*. In the fourth line from the end, $\kappa\alpha\theta'$ is long, α being a diphthong.

PROSODIAC VERSE.

There is such a connection between the *Ionic* measure and the *Prosodiac*, that some have considered *Prosodiac* only a different name for a peculiar species of *Ephionics*; viz. a verse consisting of an alternate mixture of *Choriambic* and *Ionic* feet, or their representatives. In conformity with this idea, it might have been more consonant to propriety, that in the order of arrangement, *Prosodiac* verse should have succeeded *Ionic*; but, as in the second part, the species of verse not generally included in the nine different forms before noticed, were treated together, the same order has been continued; especially as very little farther is necessary on the subject.

SPECIMENS OF PROSODIAC VERSE ANALYZED.

Ion. a maj. Choriamb.

Δῆλον τί τό | μῆχ' αἰὲς.

Ion. a maj. Choriamb.

Τέχνας ὑπέρ | ἐλπ' δ' ἔχων. *Soph. Antig.*

Pæon. 4. Choriamb.

Μέγας Ἀγῆς | δ' ἐξίσσι | ρος.

Ion. a maj. Choriamb.

Ὀρεῖς πάλιν | ἐξ' αἰὲς | χρεος.

OF THE VARIOUS COMPOSITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT METRES.

FIRSTLY. A long syllable is inserted between the parts of a verse, consisting of similar *metres*.

INSTANCES.

1. The common *Pentameter*, which has a long syllable at the end of each *Hemistich*; and without this, the verse cannot be called *Pentameter*; for these two long syllables constitute one *metre*; thus,

1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ met. 3

Proper. Natu | ræ sequi | tur || semina | quis-
 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ met.
 que su | æ. The two half *metres* form the fifth.

2. Portions of *Trochaic* verses divided by an intermediate long syllable.

1 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ met. 1 *mét.* of p. 2. $\frac{1}{2}$ met.

O co | lonia | quæ cup | is | ponte | ludere | longo.
Catull.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Trochaic Hephthemim.*</i> i. e. three and a half feet, or seven half feet. | <i>Trochaic Hemiholius,</i> i. e. one whole <i>metre</i> , and a half; or a <i>Dimeter Bra-</i> <i>chycatalectic.</i> |
|---|--|

* This mark distinguishes between the two species.

3. Portions of *Iambic* verse divided in the same manner.

Super alta | a vect | tus A || tys || celeri | rate ma |
 ria. *Catalectic.*

This verse is called a *Galliambus*, and the ode is varied according to the following type.

| | | | | | | |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----------|-------|
| Iamb. | Iamb. | Iamb. | Syll. | Iamb. | Iambic. | Iamb. |
| Anap. | Trib. | | | Anap. | Tribrach. | |
| Spond. | | | | Spond. | | |

SECONDLY. In some species, the portions of an admissible foot, of four syllables, are separated by the intermediate *metres*.

Thus a peculiar species of *Choriambic* verse,* as *Terentianus* styles it, is formed by interposing the proper feet between the parts of an *Epitrite*, or *Iambic Syzygy*.

Choriamb.

Οὐρ̄ | δ' ἑξ̄ιπ̄ιόν | καδον Alc.

Choriamb. Choriamb.

Ανδρ̄εις | γὰρ πῶλεῶς | πῦργος Αρ̄η | ἷος.

Aūdī | vī vētērēm | vīrum

Mācē | nās ātāvīs | ēdītērē | gībus

Tūnē | qūæsīērīs | scīrē nēfās | quēm mīhī quēm |
tibi.

* *Antispastic*, according to *Hephæstion*.

In the first of these verses, οὐρ καδον, allowing the last syllable to be long, will form a third *Epitrite*; so ανδρεις ιος, so that the first portion and the last together, will thus form a complete *Epitrite*. The same reasoning is applicable to the Latin verses. Or, the first division of each verse is a portion of either a third or fourth *Epitrite*, and the last division is the remainder of a third *Epitrite*, allowing the closing syllable of the verse to be long.

OF ASYNARTETE VERSE.

Consisting of two species totally dissimilar.

INSTANCES ANALYZED.

I. DACTYLIC TETRAMETER, and TROCHAIC HEMIOLIOS.

1 metre.

Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Arch. Τοῖός | γὰρ φίλός | τῆτός ἐ | ρῶς ὑπὸ || καὲ δ' | ἦν ἔ |

$\frac{1}{2}$ metre.

λυσθεῖς.

Solvitur | ācrīs hy | ēms grā | ta vīcē || vērīs ēt Fă |
vōnī.

II. IAMBIC PENTH. and TROCHAIC HEM.

Spon. Iam. Troch. Troch.

Χαίροι | σᾶ. νῦμ | φη || χαίρε ἔ | τῷ δ' ὅ | γᾶμβρος.

Sapph.

Trăhūnt | qŭe sic | cas || mächī | næ sǎ | rīnas.

III. DACTYLIC DIMETER, and TROCHAIC MONOMETER, or LOGOÆDIC VERSE.

Dact. Dact. Troch. Troch.

Νῆϊ φῶρ | ἡμέθᾶ || σὺν μῆ | λαῖνη. *Alc.*

Flūmīnă cōnstītē || rīnt ă | cūto

IV. DACTYLIC COMMA, prefixed to an IAMBIC DIMETER, which is called *Elegiambus*.

Dact. *Dact.* *Spon.* *Iam.* *Iam.*

Αλλᾶ μ' ὄ | λῦσ' ἔμει | λης || ὦ τ' αἶ | ρ' ἔδ' αμν | ἄτ' αἶ | π' ὄ-
θ' ὄς. *Arch.*

Scribĕrĕ | vērsicū | los || āmōr | ě pĕr | cūssūm |
grāvī.

The *Adiaphoric* syllable is sometimes found in verses of this sort, at the end of the first member, particularly in the *Elegiambic*,* and in the first† instance given under this head.

V. IAMBIC DIMETER, or IAMBIC PENTHEMIMERIS, prefixed to a DACTYLIC COMMA, the converse of the former, and called *Iambilegus*.

Spon. *Iam.* *Dact.* *Dact.*

Κλῆπτ' ἔ | σ' ἰ μῦθ | ἔς || ὅι μ' ἔγ' αἶ | λ' οἱ β' ἄτ' | λεις.

Iam. *Iam.* *Spon.* *Iam.* *Dact.*

Nīvēs | qŭe dē | ducunt | Jōvēm || nūnc mārē |
Spon.

nunc syl | væ.

VI. DACTYLIC COMMA, and IAMBIC HEMIHOLIUS.

Spon. *Dact.* *Iam.* *Iam.* *Iam.*

Στῆρε' ἴ | ἡ π' ὅτ' ἴ | τ' αδ' || ἄγ' ὦν | ἰῶ | σ' χ' ὀλ' αἶ. *Aj.* 195.

VII. IAMBIC PENTHEMIMERIS, and DACTYLIC DIMETER.

Iamb. *Iamb.* *Dact.* *Dact.*

Tō μ' εν | γ' ἄρ' ενθ | εν || κ' ῶ μ' αἶ κ' ῶ | λινδ' ἔτας. *Alc.*

Iamb. *Iamb.* *Dact.* *Dact.*

Vides | ut al | tā || stēt nīvē | cāndīdum.

VIII. When the parts thus united are an *Iambic* and *Trochaic Syzygy*, the verse is called *Periodic* or *Circulating*; the quantity being the same, if it be scanned from the end.

Iam. Iam. Troch. Troch.

Πιθῶ θελῶ || σᾶς φεῶ | νῆσᾶς.

This species of verse is here just mentioned, and included among the *Asynartetes*, to which class it properly belongs; but it is unnecessary to produce any additional examples, as the subject has been treated at large in Part II.

* See verse 10, of Epod. 9. *Hor.*

Arguit et laterē || peritus imo spiritus.

Spon. Dact. Spon. Spon. Troch.

† Καὶ βῆσ | σᾶς ὄρεῖ | ὦν δῦσ | παῖπαλ | υς || οἶος |

Troch.

ἦν᾽ ὀ' | ἦβης.

But other authors are of opinion, that this licence is inadmissible.

POLYSCHEMATIST.

When a verse is so irregular, as to contain some glaring violation of the preceding principles, the last resource is to call it *Polyschematist*, or *Anomalous*.

To this title may be referred,

1. A verse, otherwise *Iambic*, having a *Spondee* in the second or fourth place.

2. An *Iambus* in a *Trochaic*, &c.

3. *Scazon*.*

Most of the verses of *Terence* are *Anomalous*, of the *Iambic* and *Trochaic* kind.

* Fit scazon, si *spōndeo* prior exit *Iambus*.

Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Αἰῶσ | ἄθ' ἱππ | ὠναίχ | τοῖς ὅ | γὰρ ἀλλ' | ἦκαῖ

SYSTEM.

Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam.

Nēc fōn | tē lā | brā prō | lūī | cābāll | īnō

Iam. Trib. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Nēc īn | bīcīpī | tī sōm | nīā | ssē Pārṇ | āssō

Anap. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Mīmīni ut | rēpēn | tī sīc | pōē | tā prō | dīrēm.

Anap. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Hēlicōn | īdās | quē, pāl | līdām | que pī | rēnēn

Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Illīs | rēmī | ttō, quō | rum imā | gīnēs | lāmbūnt

Anap. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Hēdēræ | sēquā | cēs. Ip | sē sē | mīpā | gānūs

Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.

Ad sācr | ā vō | tūm cār | mēn ā | ffērō | nōstrum.

Persius.

In order farther to apply the doctrines before advanced, let an analysis of the second Olympic Ode of *Pindar* be attempted.

Αναξιφορμιγγες ὕμνοι
 Τίνα θεόν, τίν' Ἡρώα
 Τίνα δ' ἄνδρα κελαδῆσομεν
 Ἥτοι πῖσαμεν δῖος
 Ολυμπιάδα δ' ἴστα
 —σεν Ἡρακλῆς
 Ἀκροθίνα πολέμῳ
 Θηρώνα δὲ τετραορίας
 Ἐνεκα νικαφορῶ
 Γεγωνήτεον ὅπι
 Δίκαιον ξένον
 Ἐρεῖσμ' Ἀκραγάντες
 Εὐνομῶν τε πατέρων
 Ἄντων ὀρθοπολιν.

If the first verse, *Αναξιφορμιγγες ὕμνοι*, be examined, we shall find in the first and second place an *Iambus*; but by the *Trochee* in the third, we are prevented from calling it an *Iambic* verse. Neither can it be denominated *Anapaestic* or *Dactylic*. If the double feet are next tried, we shall proceed through the nine species without success. Applying then the compound species, and finding it composed of an *Iambic* and *Trochaic Syzygy*, we pronounce it a *Versus Periodicus*, or circulating *Dimeter*.

Scanned thus,

Iam. Syzygy. Troch. Syzygy.

Αναξιφορμ | ιγγῆς ὕμνοι Period.

On-examination of the second verse, we at length discover the *Ionic a majore*; and counting the metres, find it to be a *Dimeter Catalectic*.

Ditroch.

Τῖν᾽ ἔκιν' ἔλ' | ν' Ἡρώα

The first syllable a double *chee* being solved.

This verse on a similar investigation, is found to be *Paon. Dim. Hyper.*

Paon. 3.

Paon. 3.

Τῖν᾽ δ' αἰδρεῖ | κίλαδ' ἠσέ

Ephitr. 4.

4. Ἡρώ: Πισᾶ | μῆν Διός. *Ephichoriambic Dimeter Catalectic.*

Iam. Trib. Spon.

5. Ολῶμ | πῶδ᾽ | δ' Ἴσα. *Iambic Dimeter chycatalectic.*

Antisf.

6. —σῖν Ἡρώκλῃ | κς. *Antisphastic Monometer percatalectic.*

Ditroch. Part of Ion. a min.

7. Αεζέτινα | πῶλεμῶ. *Ephionic a minore Dimeter Catalectic.*

Ion. a maj. Chor. 1st resol. or Trib. and Iam.

8. Θῆρῶν᾽ δ' ἔ | τῖρεῖ ᾗζας. *Prosodiac Dimeter catalectic.*

Paon. 4. Cretic.

9. Εἰκ᾽ νῖ | κᾶφῶρε. *Paonic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

Antisp.

10. Γῆγ' ᾠνῆτ' | ὄν ὄπι. *Antispastic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Antisp.

11. Δὶκ' αἰῶν | ξ'. *Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

Antisp.

12. Εἰσισμ' Ακ' αἶ | γ' ᾠντος. *Antispastic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Spon. Iam. Trib.

13. Εὐῶ | νῦμ' ᾠν | τ' π' αἶτ' | ρ' ᾠν. *Iambic Dimeter Catalectic.*

Dijamb. Dijamb.

14. Αῶτ' ᾠν | εἰ | ὅπ' ὄλιν. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

REMARKS.

In the Odes of *Pindar*, and in those of the Greek *Tragedians*, the poet does not always use the same identical feet in the corresponding verses of the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*; but is content, if the *metres* so far agree as to consist of feet equivalent,* or in case of resolution, *Isochronous*.

Thus, in verse 4.

Ητ' ὀϊ Πισ' αἶ | μ' ᾠν Δι' ὄς.

The fourth *Epitrite* is found in the *Strophe*; and the third *Epitrite* in the corresponding verse of the *Antistrophe*.

Οφθαλμός αἰ | ὤντ' ἰφῖ-

So in verse 8 of the *Strophe*.

Θηρῶνα δὲ | τῖτράῳρειας.

The first foot of the *Iambic Syzygy*, is a *Tribrach* and a pure *Iambus* in the *Antistrophe*.

Ἀλλ' ὦ Κρόνι | ἱ παῖ Πῆᾰς.

* This is most commonly done in *Antispastic* verses.

OF THE PAUSE.

Besides the division of verse into *metres* and feet, there is another division into two parts, arising from the natural intermission of the voice in reading. This division is called the *Pause*, and necessarily ends with a word; and its place is generally, though not invariably, determined by the length of the verse.

Heroic verses, and *Trimeter Iambics*, are esteemed most harmonious, when the *Pause* falls upon the *first syllable of the third foot*. In *Iambic* and *Trochaic Tetrameters*, its place is at the *end of the second metre*. These rules, which are far from being general, are more observed by the Roman than Greek poets.

In *Anapaestic* verses, and *Paonic*, no place is assigned to the *Pause*; because the *metres*, if rightly constructed, end with a word, and consequently, the effect of a *Pause* will be produced at the end of each *metre*.

The same may be observed of *Ionic a minore*.

For a full account of the nature, effect, and variations of the *Pause*, the student is referred to "*Grant's Institutes of Latin Grammar*."

VERSES FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE STUDENT.

SOPH. OED. TYR. Verse 151.

STROPHE.

Ω Διος ἡδυεπὴς φάτι, τίς ποτε τὰς πολυχρυσῶν *Dact.*
Hex.

Πυθωνος ἀγλαὰς ἰβας *Iam. Dim.*

Θηβας; ἐκτεταμαί φοβεραν φρενα, δειματι παλλων
Dact. Hex.

Ιη | ἰε Δα | λιε Παι | αν *Anap. Dim. Cat.*

Ἀμφι σοι ἄζομενος· τί μοι ἦ νεον *Dact. Tetram.*

Ἡ περιτελλομεναις ὥραις παλιν, *Dact. Tetram.*

Ἐξανυστεις χρεος, *Dact. Dim.*

Εἰπὶ μοι, ὦ χρυσείας τεκνον ἐλπίδος, *Dact. Tetram.*

Ἀμβροτε φάμα *Dact. Dim.*

ANTISTROPHE.

Πρῶτα σε κεκλωμενος θυγατερ Διός, ἀμβροτ' Ἀθάνῃ

Γαῖαρχον τ' Ἀδελφείῃ

Ἀρτεμιν, ἃ κυκλοεντ' ἀγορας θρονον ευκλεα θασσεί·

Και φοι | βον ἱκα | βολον, ιω | ιω

Τρισσοι ἀλεξιμοροι προφανητε μοι,

Εἰποτε και προ σιρας ἀτας ὑπερ

Ορυμνας πολει,

Ηνυσαν' ἐκτοπιαν φλογα πηματος,

Ελθετε και νυν.

N. B. The arrangement observed, is that of Mr. Heath.

MONOSTROPHICA.

Ω ποποι | ἀναριθ | μα φερω | πηματα *Anapest. Dim.*

Νοσει δε μοι προπας στολος *Iamb. Dim.*

Ουδ' ἐνι φροντιδος ἐγχος, *Dact. Trim.*

Ω τις ἀλεξεται· ουτε γαρ *Dact. Trim.*

Εκγονα κλυτας χθονος *Troch. Heptth.*

Αυξεται, οτι τοκοισιν *Dact. Trim.*

182-3. Ιηων καματων ἀνεχεται γυναικες *Dact. Penth.*

Αλλαν δ' ἂν ἄλλω προσιδοις *Choriam. Dim.*

Απερ ευπτερον ὀρνιν, *Anap. Penth.*

Κρεισσον ἀμαιομακετε πυρος ὀρμενον *Dact. Tetr.*

Ακταν προς ἐσπερσ θεσ, *Iam. Dim.*

- Ὡν πόλις ἀναριθμός ἐλλυται *Troch. Dim. Hyph.*
 Νηλεὺς δὲ γενεθλὰ *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Πρὸς πέδῳ θανατηφόρῳ *Troch. Dim. Cat.*
 Κεῖται ἀνοικτῶς *Dact. Dim.*
 Ἐν δ' ἄλοχοι πόλιν τ' ἐπὶ μητέρας *Dact. Tetr.*
 Ἀκτὰν παρὰ βῶμιον *Ion Dim. Cat.*
 Ἀλλοθεν ἄλλαι λυγρῶν ποσσὶν *Prosod. Dim. Hyph.*
 Ἰκτὴρες ἐπιστοναχῆσι, *Anapaest. Dim. Cat.*
 Παιὼν δ' ἐλάμπει *Iam. Penth.*
 Στοινοῖσσα τε γῆρυς ὀμαυλός *Param.*
 Ὡν ὑπὲρ, ὦ χρυσία θυγατέρ Διὸς *Dact. Tetr.*
 Εὐωπα, πεμψὼν ἄλκων *Iam. Heptah.*
 Ἀρεὰ τε τοῦ μαλέρων *Pæon. Dim.*
 Ὡς νῦν ἀχάλλος ἀσπίδων *Iam. Dim.*
 Φλεγεί με περιβοητός ἀντιάζων *Iam. Trim. Cat.*
 Παλίσσυτοι δράμμημα νῶτισαι *Iam. Tr. Brach.*
 Πατρὰς ἐπύρον· εἴτ' ἐς μέγαν *Antisp. Dim. Brach.*
 Θαλαμὸν Ἀμφιτρίτας *Troch. Dim. Brach.*
 Εἴτ' ἐς τοῦ ἀπο ξένον ὄρμον *Anap. Heptah.*
 Θρηικίον κλυδωνά *Chor. Dim. Cat.*
 Τελεῖ γὰρ εἰ τι νυξ ἀφῇ *Iam. Dim.*
 Τῷτ' ἐπ' ἡμᾶς ἔρχεται *Troch. Heptah.*
 Τον, ὠκυρφόρων ἀστραπᾶν *Antisp. Dim.*
 Κρατῖνεμων, ὦ Ζεῦ πατέρ, *Iam. Dim.*
 Ὑπο σὺ φθισοὶ κεραυνῷ. *Iam. Heptah.*
 Λυκίῃ ἀνάξ, τὰ σα χρυσοστροφῶν *Ion. a min. Trim.*
Brach.
 Ἀπ' ἀγκυλῶν βελεὰ θελοῖμ' ἄν *Iam. Dim. Hyph.*
 Ἀδάμαστ' ἐνδατισθᾶν *Ion. a min. Dim. Cat.*
 Ἀργῶα προσταθῆντα *Iam. Heptah.*

Τας τε πυρφορας Αρτεμιδος *Ion. Dim. Hyf.*

Αιγλας, ξυν αἰς Δυκεῖ ὄρεα *Iam. Dim.*

Διαίστει· τον χρυσομιτραν *Erich. Dim.*

Τε κικλησκω, τασδ' ἱκονυμον *Ephion. a min. Dim. Hyf.*

Γᾶς εἰνοπα Βακχον Ευιον, *Ion. Dim. Hyf.*

Μαιναδων μονοστολον, *Troch. Heph.*

Πελασθηναι φλεγοντ' *Antisp. Hemih.*

Αγλαωπι πευκα *Troch. Dim. Brach.*

Επι τον ἀτιμον* εν θεοις θεον *Iam. Tri. Hyf.*

* ἀποτιμον.

SOPH. OED. TYR. Verse 471,

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE I.

Γις ὄντιν' ἃ Θεσπικπειω *Chor. Dim. Hyper.*

Δελφικς εἶπε πετρα *Troch. Hemihol.*

Αρρητ' ἀρρητων *Dact. Dim. Hyper.*

Τελισαντα φοινιασι χερσιν; *Iam. Dim. Hyf.*

Ὁρα νιν ἃ | ελλοποδων | ἱππων *Pros. Trim. Brach.*

Σθναροτε | ρει φυγα | ποδα ιωμαν. *Paeon. Trim. Acat.*

Ενοπλος γαρ ἱπ' αὐτον ἱπινθρωσκει *Anapaest. Dim.*

Ηυρι και στεροπαισι Διος γινετας. *Anap. Dim.*

Δειναι δ' ἃμ' ἱπογται *Anap. Mon. Hyf.*

Κηρες ἀναπλακητοι. *Anap. Mon. Hyf.*

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE II.

- Δεῖνα μιν ἐν δεινᾷ ταρασσεί *Paræm.*
 Σοφὸς οἰνωθεὶς. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Οὐτε δοκῶντ', ἔτ' ἀποφασκόν *Paræm.*
 Θ' ὅτι λίσσῃ δ' ἀπορῶ. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Πιτομαι δ' ἐλπίσιν, ἔτ' ἐν *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
 Θαδ' ὄρων, ἔτ' ἐπίσσω. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Τί γὰρ ἡ Λαβδακιδαίς. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Ἡ τῷ Πολυβῆ νεῖκος ἔχει *Anap. Dim. Cat.*
 Τ', ἔτε παροῖθεν ποτ' ἐγώ, *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
 Οὐτε ταῦν πῶ ἱμάθειν *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
 •Τί, πρὸς ὅττι δὴ βασανῶ, *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
 Ἐπὶ ταν ἐπίδαμον *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Φατὶν ἐμ' Οἰδιποδᾶ, *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*
 Λαβδακιδαίς ἐπικυρὸς *Anap. Dim. Brach.*
 Ἀδελῶν θανάτων. *Antisp. Dim. Brach.*

SOPH. ELECTRA. Verse 120.

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE I.

- Ω παὶ παὶ δυστανοτάχας *Dact. Hephth.*
 Ηλεκτρα ματρός, τιν' αἶψι *Dact. Hephth.*
 Ταχεὶς ὡδ' ἀγορεύοντι οἰμῶγαν *Antisp. Trim. Brach.*
 Τον παλαιὸν ἐκ δολιγᾶς ἀθροτάχας *Dact. Tetram.*

Ματρός ἄλοντ' ἀπαταις Ἀγαμέμνονα, *Dact. Tetr.*

Κακά τι χεῖρι προδοτον; *Iam. Hephth.*

Ὡς ὁ ταδὲ πορῶν *Anap. Base.*

Ολοῖτ' εἰ μοι θεμῖς ταδ' ἀνδᾶν. *Antisp. Dim. Hyph.*

STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE II.

Ω γεγεῖθλα γενναίων πατέρων, *Anap. Dim.*

Ηκετ' ἔμων καμάτων παραμυθίον *Anap. Dim.*

Οἶδα τε καὶ ξυνιημι ταδ', ὅτε με *Anap. Dim.*

Φυγγάνει, ὅδε θελῶ προλιπεῖν τογε, *Anap. Dim.*

Με ὕ τον ἔμον σοναχεῖν πατέρ' ἄθλιον, *Anap. Dim.*

Ἀλλ', ὦ παντοί- *Base.*

-Ἀς φιλοτῆτος ἀμειβομεναι χάριν, *Anap. Dim.*

Ἐᾶτε μ' ὡδ' ἄλυσιν. *Iam. Dim. Cat.*

Αἰ, αἰ, ἰκνῆμαι *Iam. Mon. Hyph.*

These are almost *Systematic*.

It may be proper also to propose as examples for exercise, other verses, without marking the class to which they respectively belong; as,

JOHNSON'S SOPHOC.

Philoc. from Verses 1123—1144.

STROPHE.

Συ τοι, συ τοι κατηξιω-
 -σας, ὦ βαρυποτμε·
 Οὐκ ἄλλοθεν ἔχη τύχῃ
 Ταδ' ἀπο μείζονος·
 Εὐτεγε παρὸν φρονησάι
 Τῷ ληόνος δαίμονος,
 Εἰλῶ το κακίον εἶλεν.

ANTISTROPHE.

Ποτμος σε δαίμονων ταδε,
 Οὐδὲ σὶ γε δολος ἐσχ' ὑπο
 Χερὸς ἑμας· στυγερὰν
 Ἐχὲ δυσποτμον
 Ἀρὰν ἀρὰν ἐπ' ἄλλοις·
 Καὶ γὰρ ἑμοὶ τῷτο μελεῖ
 Μὴ φιλατῇτ' ἀπόση.

OEDIPUS COLONEUS.

241. Ω ξένοι αἰδοφροῖς, ἀλλ'
 ἔπει

Γεραὸν ἄλκων πατέρῃ τοῦδ'
 ἑμὸν

Οὐκ ἀνιτλάτ' ἔργων
 Ἀκόντων αἰότες ἀνδρῶν

Ἀλλ' ἑμε τὰν μελεῶν, ἰκετευ-
 ομεν

Ω ξένοι, δίκτειράδ', ἃ πα-
 τρὸς ὑπὲρ

Πρὸς σ' ὅτι σοὶ φίλον ἐκ σιθίν-
 αν τομαί

Ἡ τέκνον, ἡ λόγος, ἡ χρεὶς, ἡ
 θείος,

“ Οὐ γὰρ ἰδοὺς ἀναθρῶν βρο-
 “ των, ὅστις ἀνὲς

“ Θεὸς ἀγοιγ', ἐκφυγεῖν θυ-
 γαιτο.”

Τῷ μὲ ἀντομαι, ἀντομαι, εκ
ἀλα-

-οις προσορυσμια ὄμμα σου
ὀμμασιν,

Ὡς τις ἄματος

Ἵμμιτις προφανισα, τοι
ἀθλίου

Αἰδῶς κυρσαι· ἐν ὁμῶν γαρ
ὡς θιῶ

Κεῖμεθα τλαμνοίς· ἀλλ' ἴτε,
νεύσατε

Ται ἀδοκητοὶ χαρῖν,

These verses are titled
Αναπαιστοί. It will be a
proper exercise to exa-
mine in what parts they
are not *Systematic*.

N. B. When a verse after an accurate examination is found not reducible to rule, it frequently happens, that by altering the position of a *particle*, or by omitting it altogether; by transferring a word or syllable from the next line; by inserting a letter improperly omitted; striking out a vowel by *Apostrophe*, which has been neglected; or by making some other slight alteration, not affecting the sense, or perhaps in some instances even elucidating the author's meaning; the verse is rendered perfectly correct and regular.

APPENDIX.



*Arrangement of the different species of verse used
by Horace, under their several heads.*

I. *Book 1, Ode 1; Book 3, Ode 30; Book 4, Ode 8; are, Asclepiadic Tetrameter, Acatalectic, consisting of four feet, viz. a Spondee, two Choriambuses, and a Pyrrhic; thus,*

| | | | | |
|-------|------------|-----------|-------|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Mæcē- | nās ātāvīs | ēdītē rē- | gībūs | A species of interposed Choriambic; two Choriambuses being inserted between the parts of an Iambic Syzygy. The collection called the Asclepiadic system. |

Others measure it thus, by a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, with a *Cæsura* or long syllable, and other two *Dactyls*, which is esteemed the easier mode; thus,

| | | | | | |
|-------|----------|---------------|-------|---------|--|
| 1 | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 | 4 | |
| Mæcē- | nās ātā- | vīs | ēdītē | rēgībūs | |

II. *Book 1, Ode 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38; Book 2, Ode 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16; Book 3, Ode 8, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27; Book 4, Ode 2, 6, 11, and the carmen seculare are dicola tetrastopha, of three Sapphic Pentameters, with an Adonic Dimeter; the former consisting of a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyl,*

and two *Trochees*; the latter of a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; thus,

| | | | | |
|---------|----------|------------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Jām sā- | tīs tēr- | rīs nīvis | ātqūe | dīræ |
| Grandi- | nis mi- | sit Pater | et ru- | benti |
| Dexte- | ra sa- | cras jacu- | latus | arces. |

The above verses may be denominated *Epichoriambic*; having the second *Epitrite* in the first place, a *Choriambus* in the middle, and ending with an *Iambic Syzygy Catalectic*. Every fourth verse is an *Adonic*.

| | |
|----------------|---|
| 1 | 2 |
| Tērrūt ūrbēm | |

III. *Book 1, Ode 3, 13, 19, 36; Book 3, Ode 9, 15, 19, 24, 25, 28; Book 4, Ode 1, 3, are dicola distrophæ*; the first a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Choriambus*, and a *Pyrrhic*; the latter a *Choriambic Asclepiadic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, two *Choriambuses*, and a *Pyrrhic*; thus,

Sīc tē | Dīvā pōtēns | Cypri |

Sīc frā- | trēs Helēnæ | lūcīdā sī- | dēră. These verses may be styled interposed *Choriambs*. The first has one *Choriambus*; the second, two interposed.

IV. *Book 1, Ode 4, is a dicolon distrophon*, the former a *Dactylico Trochaic Septenarius*, of which the first colon is a *Heroic Tetrameter*, or the first four feet are those of an *Heroic* verse; the latter colon is a *Trochaic Ithyphallic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or

three *Trochees*; the latter is an *Iambic Archilochian Trimeter Catalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee* or *Iambus*, an *Iambus*, a *Spondee*, two *Iambuses*, and a common syllable; thus,

| | | | | |
|----------|-----------|----------|---------|-------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Sōlvītūr | ācrīs hy- | ēms grā- | tā vīcē | vērīs |
| 6 | 7 | | | |
| ēt Fă- | vōnī | | | |

| | | | | |
|---------------|----------|---------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Trăhūnt- | quē sīc- | cās mā- | chī nă | cī nī- |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ | | | | |
| nās | | | | |

These verses, according to the foregoing distribution in this Treatise, may be styled *Asynartete*.

1. *Dactylic Tetrameter*, and *Trochaic Hemiholius*.
2. *Iambic Penthemimeris*, and *Trochaic Hemiholius*.

V. *Book 1, Ode 5, 14, 21, 23; Book 3, Ode 7, 13; Book 4, Ode 13*, are *Tricola Tetraastropha*; the first two *Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameter*, consisting of the same feet as in No. 1; the third a *Pheræcratic Trimeter*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and a *Spondee*; the fourth a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter*, as the former verse of No. 3; thus,

Quīs mūl- | tā grăcī- | līs | tē pŭēr | īn rōsă |
Perfu- | sus liqui- | dis | urget o- | doribus

Grătō | Pyrrhă sŭb | ānrō | This verse in the preceding treatise, has been called a *Dactylic Trimeter Acatalectic*; commonly styled *Pheræcratic*.

Cŭi flă- | văm rēligās | cōmăm |

VI. *Book 1, Ode 6, 15, 24, 33; Book 2, Ode 12; Book 3, Ode 10, 16; Book 4, Ode 5, 12, are dicola tetrastopha*, the three former, *Asclepiadic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, as in No. 1; the last a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter Acatalectic*, as the former verse of No. 3; thus,

Scribē- | rīs Vāri- | ō | fōrtīs ēt | hōstīūm |
Victor | Mæoni- | i | carminis | alite |
Quam rem | cumque fe- | rox | navibus | aut equis |
Milēs | tē dūcē gēs- | sērīt |

VII. *Book 1, Ode 7, 28, and Epode 12, are dicola distopha*, the former a *Dactylic Hexameter*, the latter a *Dactylic Alcmanic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, of which the two first are indifferently *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, the third a *Dactyl* only, and the fourth a *Spondee*; thus,

Lāudā- | būnt ālī- | ī clā- | rām Rhōdōn | āut
Mīty- | lēnēn |

Aūt Ephē- | sūm bīmā- | rīsvē Cō- | rīnthī | .

VIII. *Book 1, Ode 8, is a dicolon distrophon*, the former an *Aristophanian Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Choriambus* and *Bacchius* or *Amphibrach*; the latter an *Alcaic Epichoriambic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a second *Epitrite*, two *Choriambuses*, and a *Bacchius*; thus,

Lydiā dīc | pēr ōmnēs |

Tē Dēōs ō- | rō Sybārīn | cūr prōpēras | āmāndō |

IX. *Book 1, Ode 9, 16, 17, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37; Book 2, Ode 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20; Book 3, Ode 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 21, 23, 26,*

29; *Book 4, Ode 4, 9, 14, 15*, are *Tricola Tetraastropha*, the two first *Dactylic Alcaic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic*, consisting of an *Iambic Penthemimer*, i. e. a *Spondee* or *Iambus*, (but oftener a *Spondee*,) an *Iambus*, and a *Cæsura*, or long syllable, and two *Dactyls*; the third an *Iambic Archilochian Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, having in the first and third place, a *Spondee*, and sometimes an *Iambus*; in the second and fourth place, an *Iambus* only, with a syllable over; and the fourth a *Dactylic Alcaic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, having in the first and second place a *Dactyl*, and in the third and fourth a *Trochee*; thus,

Vīdēs | ūt āl- | tā | stēt nīvē | cāndīdūm |

Sorac- | te nec | jam | sustine- | ant onus | . According to the plan pursued in the foregoing Treatise, the two first verses are *Asynartete*, *Iambic Penthemimer*, and *Dactylic Dimeter*.

Sylvæ | lăbō- | rāntēs | gīlū- | que

Elūmīnă | cōnstītē | -rīnt ă- | cūtō | The fourth, *Dactylic Dimeter* and *Trochaic Monometer*. This mixture, on account of its being so often used by *Horace*, is called *Carmen Horatianum*.

10. *Book 1, Ode 11, 18; Book 4, Ode 10*, are *monocola*, being *Alcaic Pentameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, three *Choriambuses*, and a *Pyrrhic*; thus,

Tū nē | quæsiērīs | scīrē nēfās | quēm mīhī quēm | tībī | . Another species of interposed *Choriambic*, according to the distribution in the preceding Treatise.

11. *Book 2, Ode 18*, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first a *Trochaic Euripidean Dimeter Catalectic*, consisting of three *Trochees*, (and sometimes in the second place a *Spondee*,) with a syllable; the second an *Iambic Archilochian Trimeter Catalectic*, consisting of five *Iambuses*, and a syllable, (but the odd feet may be *Spondees*); thus,

Nōn ē- | būr ně- | quē aurě- | ūm |

Měā | rěnī- | dēt īn | dōmō | lăcū | nār. Frequently denominated *Euripidean* verse.

12. *Book 3, Ode 12*, is either a *Dicolon Tristrophon*, or *Tricolon Tetraströphon*; consisting of two lesser *Ionic Trimeters*, and a *Tetrameter*; thus,

Misērārum ēst | něquē āmōri | dăřě lūdūm |

Neque dulce | mala vino | lavere aut ex- |

animari | metuentes | patruæ ver- | běřă lingūæ.

But the learned *Bentley* has shown, that this composition of *Horace* consists of ten lesser *Ionics*, without any pause; and that, therefore, the whole of the ode is finished in four *decapodia* of this kind.

13. *Book 4, Ode 7*, is a *dicolon distrophon*, the first a *Dactylic Heroic Hexameter Acatalectic*; the second a *Dactylic Archilochian Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, consisting of two *Dactyls* and a syllable; thus,

Diffū- | gěřě nī- | vēs rědī- | ūnt jām | grāmīnă |
cāmpīs |

Arbōřī- | būsquē cō- | mæ | *Dactylic Penthemimer.*

14. *Epid. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10*, are *dicola*

distropha; the first an *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic* of six *Iambuses*; the second a *Dimeter* of four; thus,

Ibīs | Lībūr- | nīs īn- | tēr āl- | tā nā- | vīūm

Ami- | ce pro | pugna | cula |

15. *Epode* 11, is a *dicolon distrophon* of an *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic*, like the first verse of No. 14, and an *Archilochian Elegiambic*, of which the former colon is the latter part of an *Elegiac Pentameter*, but the latter colon is an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, like the second verse of No. 14; thus,

Pētī | nīhīl | mē sī- | cūt ān- | tēā | jūvāt |

Scribērē | vērsīcū- | lōs | āmō- | rē pār- | cūlsūm |
grāvī | . *Dactylic Penthemimer*, and *Iambic Dimeter*.

Or, it is a *Tricolon Tristophon*; the first an *Iambic Trimeter*, as before; the second an *Archilochian Dactylic Dimeter*, consisting of two *Dactyls* and a syllable; and the third an *Iambic Dimeter*; thus,

Pētī | nīhīl | mē sī- | cūt ān- | tēā | jūvāt |

Scribērē | vērsīcū- | lōs |

Amō- | rē pār- | cūlsūm | grāvī |

16. *Epode* 13, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first an *Heroic Dactylic Hexameter*; the second an *Elegiambic*, in an inverted order from the former, mentioned in No. 15; thus,

Hōrrīdā | tēmpēs- | tās cœ- | lūm cōn- | trāxīt ēt |
īmbres | .

Nīvīs | quē dē- | dūcūnt | Jōvēm | nūnc mārē |
nūnc sīlū | æ | *Iambic Dimeter*, and *Dactylic Penthemimer*.

17. *Ephode* 14, 15, are *dicola distropha*; the first a *Dactylic Hexameter*, and the second an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, like the last in No. 15; thus,

Möllīs ī- | nērtiā | cūr tăn- | tām dīf- | fūdērīt |
īmīs |

Oblī | vīō- | nēm sēn- | sībūs |

18. *Ephode* 16, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first a *Dactylic Hexameter*; the second an *Iambic Trimeter* without *Spondees*; thus,

Alterā | jām tērī- | tūr bēl- | līs cī- | vīlībūs | ætās |
Sūs | ēt ip- | sã Rō- | mǎ vī- | rībūs | rūīt |

19. *Ephode* 17, is a *Monocolon* of an *Archilochian Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic* with *Spondees*; thus,

Jāmjām ef- | ficā- | cī dō | mǎnūs | sciēn- | tīæ

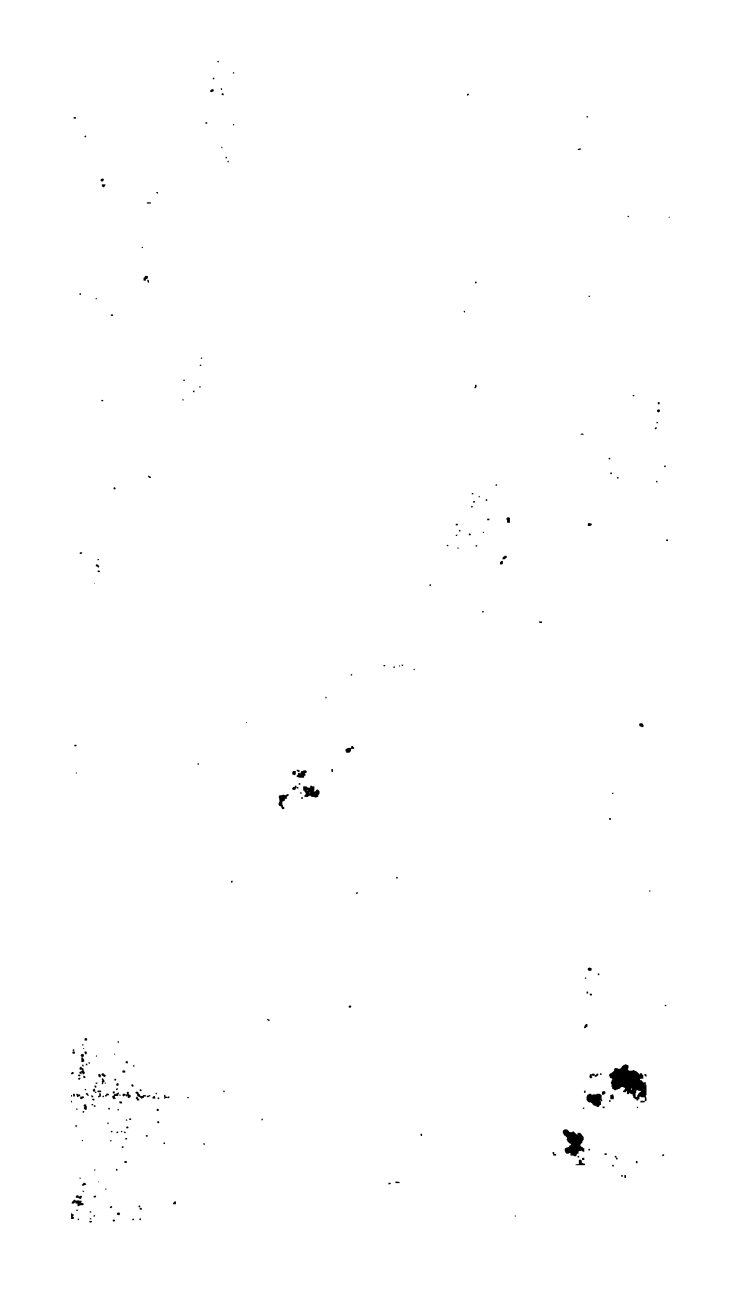
20. The *Satires*, *Epistles*, and *Art of Poetry*, are *Monocola* of *Dactylic Heroic Hexameter*.

Note. The number of *Metres* in *Horace*, might be farther contracted; thus, the first, second, third, and eighth Odes of Book 1, might be called *Choriambic*; the fourth, ninth, &c. *Asynartete*; but such a distribution would only produce *obscurity*, and is therefore not attempted.

THE END.



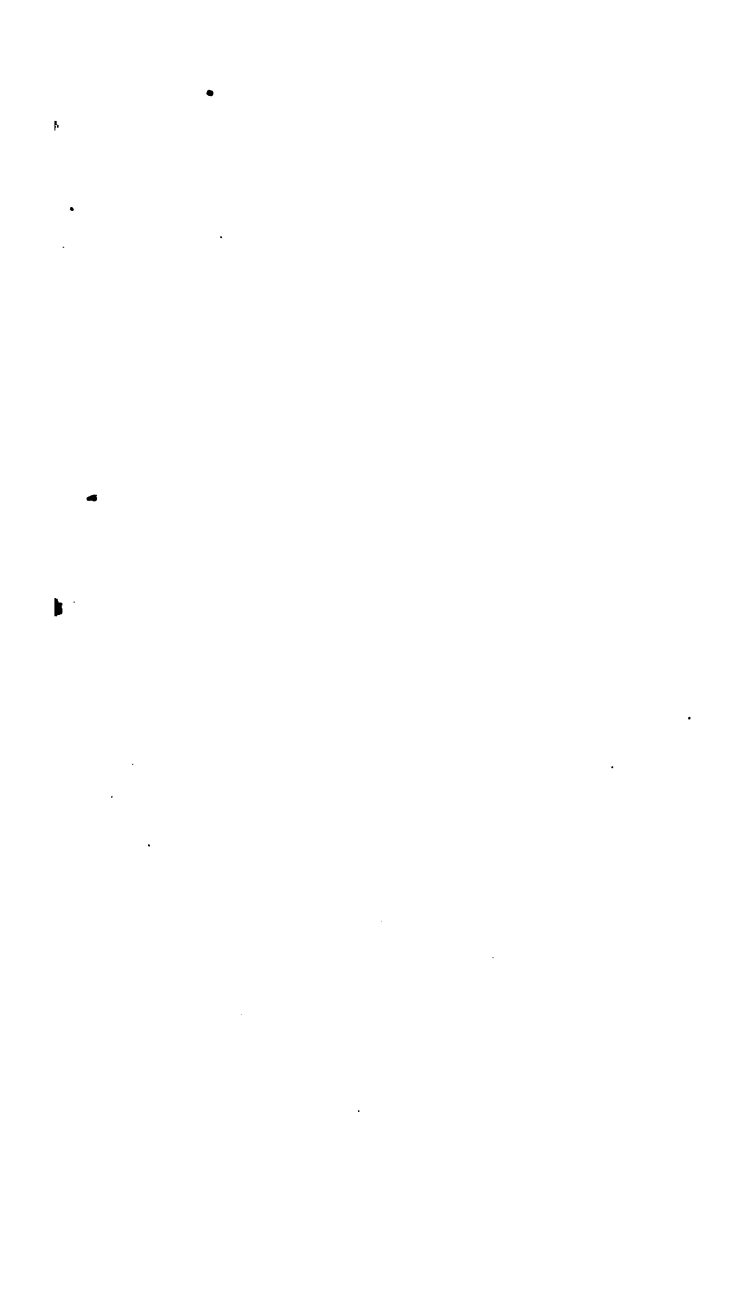
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